The VIRGINIA GAZETTE, *and* GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. X.] *RICHMOND:* WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1795. [NUMB. 472.

MINTON COLLINS

MOST respectfully informs his Friends and Customers, that his ill state of health, reduces him to the necessity of taking a trip to the Hot-Springs, in Bath county, but will return early in September: At which time, he expects a compleat assortment of

GRASS SEEDS,

From the Northward, and of GARDEN SEEDS from London, suitable to the season, for the supply of such of his friends as will favor him with their custom. He has now by him an assortment of such SEEDS as are suitable for this season of the year (which he can warrant to be fresh and good) which may be had at his store as usual.

Richmond, June 30. 1795. (4w)

IRISH LINENS AND SHEETINGS.

Montgomerys' & Henry,

Are now landing an assortment of the following

GOODS,

From Belfast, by way of Liverpool, viz. ¾ wide Brown Linen; ⅞, ⅔ and 4-4 half Bleached do ⅞ and 4-4 white do 5-4 White Sheeting; Dowlas; and Cambricks; which will be sold at a low advance for Cash or Public Securities.

Richmond, June 29, 1795. (4w)

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having claims against me as HIGH SHERIFF of the County of York, for the years 1792 and 1793, are desired to come forward immediately with their demands. This notice will be plead in bar of any claim which may be brought after the first day of January next.

ROBERT SHIELD.

YORK, June 1, 1795. (3w)

RAN-Away from the Subscriber in the month of May last, a likely negro man named DICK PEITUS, by trade a cooper, about 5 feet 10 inches high, much marked with the small-pox, of a surly countenance, and thick built. As he was raised in New-Kent County, and lived some time in Petersburg, it is probable he will be lurking about one of those places. A handsome reward will be paid on delivery of the said negro to Edmund Harrison, Esq. in Richmond.

JOHN MILLER.

Botetourt, June 26, 1795. (4w)

I INTEND leaving this state for a few months, and have to request all those who are indebted to me, will call and make payment to Mr. FRANCIS TOMPKINS, or Mr. F. FOSTER, who will have charge of my business during my absence. Those who have claims against me will please apply for payment as above.

ICHABOD HUNTER.

June 30, 1795.

VIRGINIA.

In the High Court of Chancery, May 23d 1795.

BETWEEN
DAVIDSON JOHN HARLOW and SARAH HARLOW Plts.
AND
JOHN COGWELL, or CAUKWELL, and SUSANNA his wife; and ANDREW DUNSCOMB Defts.

THE defendents JOHN COGWELL, or CAUKWELL, and SUSANNA his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsil, *it is Ordered*, that the said defendents do appear here, on the first day of the next term and answer the bill of the plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some Newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively and posted at the front door of the capitol in the said city

(A Copy)
Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

NOTICE.

ALL those whose public claims were adjusted by, or remain in the hands of Major JOHN PRYOR, are requested to apply to JULIUS B. DANDRIDGE at Richmond for satisfaction.

FOR SALE,

A FEW CASKS OF BEST

London Porter,

Containing six and an half to seven dozen each, Imported in the ship NELLY & KITTY, Capt. CHURCH, from London. Apply to

WILLIAM WISEHAM.

Richmond, July 7, 1795.

AS I intend leaving the state for a few weeks, application for the above must be made to Mr. JOSEPH DARMSDATT, who will transact my business for me during my absence.

WILLIAM WISEHAM.

July 17, 1795.

PATOWMAC COMPANY.

THE Stockholders in the Patowmac Company are requested to attend their annual Meeting at the house of the widow SUTER, in George Town, on the third day of August next. Matters of great consequence to the Company will be proposed, particularly a plan for enlarging the capital, for the purpose of finishing the work, and opening the navigation of Shenandoah river—it is therefore hoped the members will be particular in attending.

By order of the Directors.

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE, Treasurer.

Alexandria, June 26, 1795.

THE FIRST MONDAY in SEPTEMBER next, being the day appointed by law for a general meeting of the DISMAL SWAMP CANAL COMPANY; it is therefore hoped that the Members will be pointed in their attendance, at the Borough Tavern in Norfolk, where the said meeting is proposed to be held.

All those SHARES on which the payments heretofore required shall not have been made, will then be sold, before the door of the Tavern aforesaid.

THOMAS NEWTON,
DANIEL BEDINGER,
THOMAS WILLOCK } Directors.

Norfolk, July 7, 1795. (8w)

In the High Court of Chancery, June the 8th, 1795.

BETWEEN
WILLIAM RADFORD, Pltf.
AND
JAMES INNIS, Administrator of JOHN AMMINETT, deceased, and THOMAS ELLIS and NANCY, his wife, Defts.

THE Defendants Thomas Ellis, and Nancy his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that they are not Inhabitents of this Country: On the motion of the Plaintiff, by his Counsel, *It is Ordered*, That the said Defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the bill of the Plaintiff; and that a Copy of this Order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the City of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said City. (8wks)

(A Copy)
Teste, PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

JAMES TERNAN,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY;

VERY respectfully acquaints his numerous FRIENDS, CUSTOMERS, and the PUBLIC, that he has just received, per the Richmond from London, a fresh and general assortment of GENUINE

MEDICINE,

Now opening at his Store opposite Colonel Gamble's, and likewise in Petersburg—and assures the public, that he is enabled and determined to supply Doctors, Apothecaries, Country Merchants, and Families, on more reasonable and moderate terms than they can be elsewhere supplied, being indubitably enabled thereto, as lately having personally formed a permanent correspondence with the East-India Company, and wholesale druggists in London, with whom his purchases are cash, and by whom he will be constantly supplied. Any persons therefore wanting supplies in this line, will find it advantageous by applying to him, as he is resolved to sell on a very moderate per cent. And as his customers daily encrease, he is determined to attend constantly to this line of business in future, and will pay the strictest attention and use every effort to render satisfaction to such as please to favor him with their commands.

ALSO RECEIVED, A LARGE QUANTITY OF

ANGUSTURA AND RED BARK,

Most effectual cure for the FEVER and AGUE.

N. B. His Medicines are and shall be of such a quality as have been approved of, prepared for genuineness, and made use of even in the private families of the first physicians in this City. Petersburg, and adjacent counties.

RICHMOND, July 14, 1795.

TEN GUINEAS REWARD,

And all reasonable expences paid, if taken out of the state, for apprehending

CHARLES GREEN,

FORTY years old, a yellow man of a middle stature. He is a most excellent Hostler, in the general way, and Gardner—a remarkable good Race-Keeper, and Rider, and is handy about every kind of business a house or field servant can be employed in—He will endeavour to pass for a free person, by forging letters of emancipation, and thereby strive to get out of the state. This fellow was very well known on the turf formerly, having rode at all the race grounds of consequence in Littleberry Hardyman's life, and I do suppose he will make his living in the line of his old profession, if he can with safety, in this state, North or South-Carolina, or by his other qualities, if he should go to the North.

JOHN TYLER.

Green-Way, June 11, 1795.

STOLEN from out of my stable, on the 30th of May at night, a sorrel Horse, 8 or 9 years old, 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, shod all round, a star in his forehead, a small white spot on the left side of his neck, and saddle spots on his back; he had a thick and bushy mane, inclined to lay on both sides of his neck, a switch tail, but rather short, and on one of his hind legs he had a scratch on the ancle, and the scar now may be plainly seen, he had rather a ragged rump, a roach and tender back, paced exceedingly well, and but seldom ever trotted when riding, and then badly, and free spirited when riding in company.

I do suppose the said horse was stolen by a certain Tarlton Horsley, who was then lurking about in the neighbourhood, and went off the same night I lost my horse, and also a negro fellow named ABRAHAM, the property of John Clough, in the possession of Col. Richard Anderson, and formerly lived with a Mr. Loving of Amherst, which both were seen together the same night near my house.—The fellow was about 26 years of age, of a yellowish complexion, spare made, thin lips, thin visage, and of a bad countenance, about five feet six or seven inches high, and frequently worked at the shoemaker's trade.

The said Tarlton Horsley is about 30 years of age, rather of a light complexion, a tolerable full face, but not very fleshy, blue eyes, short dark brown hair, about 2 or 3 inches long, and generally wore a queue tide to it, thick, low, squatt and well made, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, very cunning, bold and artful; a saddler, shoe-maker, and hatter by trade, and took with him his tools for that business. His own horse he carried off with him was of a deep sorrel, about 4 or 5 years old, 5 feet 10 11 inches high, a star in his forehead, and one hind foot white, hanging mane and switch tail, if not lately docked; he carried off with him a brass barreled pistol, hung in a belt by his side; his great coat was of a drab colored cloth, about half worn, his other clothes I do not recollect. Its probably if he has taken the horse of mine, he may dock and reach him, and make sale of him and the negro, and change his name from Horsley to Goodwin, &c. as he has lately done, when he sold a horse that he stole of a Mr. C. Pleasants, which was the instigation of his going off. I am apprehensive he is gone to the south or taken a road through Kentucky to get with the Spaniards, as he is well acquainted with both places. I will give Twenty Dollars to any person who will deliver the said horse to me, and on conviction of the thief, so that he be brought to justice, and securing the negro, so that his master gets him again, Forty Dollars.

ADAM TOLER.

Hanover County, June 3, 1795. (eowk4w)

WAS committed to the jail of this County, on the 21st May, a negro man who calls himself TOM, and says he belongs to a Mr. Jeremiah Stephens, near the Blue Ridge. He is about 5 feet 2 inches high, slender made, and of a black complexion, and I suppose he is about 21 years of age. His owner is desired to pay charges, and take him away.

HAYNES WHITFIELD, Jailor.

Elizabeth City County, June 30, 1795. (4)

PROPOSALS

For carrying the MAILS *of the United States on the following Post Roads, will be received at the General Post-Office until the first day of October next.*

10. FROM Yorktown by Abbottown and Gettisburg to Hagerstown and Williamsport in Maryland, to Martinsburg in Virginia.

Leave Yorktown every Monday by 6 A. M. arrive at Hagerstown on Tuesday noon, and at Martinsburg by 7 P. M. *Returning.* Leave Martinsburg on Saturday by 6 A. M. arrive at Hagerstown by noon, and at Yorktown on Sunday evening by 7 o'clock.

In VIRGINIA.

14. From Winchester by Romney to Moorfields.

Leave Winchester every Monday by 10 A. M. arrive at Romney on Tuesday noon, and at Moorfields on Wednesday by 9 A. M. *Returning.* Leave Moorfields on Tuesday by 2 P. M. arrive at Romney on Thursday by 8 A. M. and at Winchester on Friday by 4 P. M.

15. From Charlottesville by Warren, Warminster, New Market, Amherst, Cabellsburg and Madison, to Lynchburg.

Leave Charlottesville every Thursday by 8 A. M. and arrive at Lynchburg the next Saturday by 4 P. M. *Returning.* Leave Lynchburg on Monday by 9 A. M. and arrive at Charlottesville the next Wednesday by 5 P. M.

16. From Powhatan Courthouse to Cartersville.

Leave Powhatan Courthouse every Tuesday by 7 A. M. and arrive at Cartersville *Returning.*
Leave Cartersville every and arrive at Powhatan,

No information of the length of this road is yet received: persons making proposals are desired to state such times of arrival and departure at and from Cartersville, as shall be convenient to them.

17. From Yorktown in Virginia to Gloucester Courthouse.

Leave Yorktown every Monday by 7 A. M. and arrive at Gloucester Courthouse by 11 A. M. *Returning.* Leave Gloucester Courthouse by 2 P. M. and arrive at Yorktown by 5 P. M.

Note 1. The Post-Master General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expence that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. Half an hour shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

Note 3. For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 4. Newspapers as well as letters are to be sent in the mails; and if any persons making proposals desires to carry newspapers other than those in the mail for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry it with that emolument and for what sum without that emolument.

Note 5. The contracts are to be in operation on the 1st of November next, those for the roads No. 10 and 14 to continue in force until the 1st of October 1797 and those for the roads No. 15, 16 and 17 to continue until the 1st of April 1798.

Note 6. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals such alterations and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 7. Contractors may receive their pay quarterly.

General Post-Office,
Philadelphia, July 6, 1795.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Post-Master General.
(6w)

WHITAKER SHADFORTH,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKER,

HAS removed from the Shop near the Capital, to one on the main street, painted Chequer'd fashion, and adjoining Mr. Wm. Galt's store, where he again respectfully presents his services to the public, in the WATCH and CLOCK repairing business—Repeating, Horizontal, Stop, Plain Watches and Clocks repaired, and warranted to perform well, as usual.

A large assortment of WATCH MATERIALS, and a few NEW WATCHES daily expected.

By long practice and experience in the above business, both in Europe and America, he flatters himself with a hope to merit the approbation of all that will please to entrust him with their commands.

Richmond, June 30, 1795.

FOR SALE,

In Bath County, Virginia, Four Hundred and fifty

ACRES OF GOOD LAND,

WHEREON is the Hot-Springs which are from 70 to 110 degrees of heat.—There is on the said land a handsome and commodious house two stories high, 60 by 30 feet, with a portico the full length of the house, and extending to the upper story, and other necessary houses fit for a public house, for which they were intended; good houses are over several of the baths, with sweating rooms. There are adjacent thereto, two remarkable cold springs of well tasted lime-stone water—Those baths are a specific for the most obstinate Rheumatic and all other diseases originating from colds or obstructed perspirations, and gives great relief in the gout, they have effected wonderful cures in various diseases incident to the ladies; they have this spring made a perfect cure of a disease on a West-Indian resembling the leprosy, and are remarkable for the cure of white swellings, contracted nerves, and many other diseases too obstinate to be effected by medicine.

There is near the said Baths,

A NEW SAW-MILL ERECTED,

And a race dug from thence, to build a Manufacturing Mill, which reclaims about 30 acres of as rich meadow land as any upon the continent, and may be watered every night, and the hay made thereon sells as well as any that is made near any city or town within the United States.

The proprietors of the above property will treat for the same on the premises, at any time between the 20th of August and the 20th of September; they will also sell valuable land for two or three farms near the said springs, and if the said land and houses at the springs are not sold, they will be rented.

N. B. Good accommodations are provided at the above Springs for ladies and gentlemen this season, which from experience is found best to commence in June, and end the 1st of October.

JUNE 10, 1795.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a PETITION will be presented to the next GENERAL ASSEMBLY, to confirm the sale of a certain tract of land in Chesterfield County, sold by a decree of the said court, by the Executors of Col CREED HASKINS, dec'd.

JUNE 30, 1795.

From the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, &c.

To SIR JOHN JAY, *late Envoy Extraordinary from the United States to the Court of St. James's, Governor and Commander in Chief of the State of New-York, and Admiral of the Navy of the same.*

SIR,

AT a period when our political horizon was overcast, and every moment seemed to mark the near approach of a storm, you were taken from the bosom of your country (being her first magistrate on the bench) and sent to Europe on a special mission; the object of which the President of the United States expressly declares in his message to the Senate to be *a demand of justice* for the piracies, spoliation and insults we had received from the unallowed hand of Britain, the immediate possession of our Western Posts, &c. These were well known to be our demands; the latter having, at that time, been withheld eleven years in contradiction to the treaty of peace.

It is needless for me to trace the causes which called you to be our Envoy Extraordinary, but are there any of your fellow citizens so entirely ignorant or forgetful, as not to suppose, that the conspicuous part you acted in the late sham-fight with citizen Genet, had its proper weight in your appointment.

I shall not retrace all the lines that have been drawn respecting that business; but certain it is, that, as diplomatic characters, one might be drawn between you and citizen Genet, not much to the advantage of our late Envoy and present Governor.

But to return to the object of your mission to the Court of St. James's This, as I before said, was to demand satisfaction for the injuries done us by Britain. How then is it, that you have wandered so far from it, passed over twelve years open violation of our rights, and given away the only pledges of a lasting peace with the Indians (the western posts) for twelve months longer; then to be given up if his Majesty "consents" and the "necessary arrangements" can be negociated with Lord Dorchester, his said Majesty's Governor General. While you were in the habit of ceding, why not cede Norfolk, in Virginia, or at least so much of it as is occupied by his Majesty's dock yard, and garrisoned by his said Majesty's soldiers and seamen; or would not his Majesty consent to receive the loan? You might have sent his said Majesty New-York, and one or two other of our best sea-ports, during the present European war, for the use of his squadron on the Halifax station: and, for the return of them, we could with confidence rely on "his Majesty's justice and magnanimity," so well known to the whole world, especially to the United States.

Your second object as Envoy extraordinary was, to demand satisfaction for the Negroes taken away at the time of the evacuation of this city in November 1783. This, I see, you have entirely passed over; I shall therefore say nothing further about it at present. But the great and "solemn" object was to get satisfaction for the hundreds of ships taken, and thousands of seamen imprisoned, insulted, &c. How wisely have you conducted this business, so as to bring it to a happy issue, and "*prevent a war*" with the *mother country!* You have passed over every thing retrospective, and entered into a treaty for the future. Any man of common sense or information knows, as well as the extraordinary envoy, the punctuality of Britain to her treaties. In certain cases where it does not accord with her interest, it is true that she does not observe them, and so far she is right; but it is presumed there need be no doubt of her keeping nearly the whole of this one, if we except that article which provides for the delivery of the Western posts, &c. But what are the mighty disadvantages I am speaking of on our part? It cost the United States but a few thousand dollars, to send you to London, and maintain you twelve months there; what if some few thousands of American seamen were at that time and still are in prison and on board British ships of war, as well as in Algiers; have we not had ample satisfaction? Have you not as our representative bathed yourself within the splendid circles of a court? And did not you, in the name of them all, kiss the hand of the beautiful, the amiable Charlotte? If you have done this in our names, have we not all and every one of us kissed the royal hand by proxy? Surely this honour is worth at least a dollar to each of us, and thus, in a second of time, is repaid five millions of spoliations without the trouble of counting it over in silver, and afterwards freighting several ships to bring home the burthen of the truth! On the same principle we are all *knights* and *ladies!* What a charming thing it is that his Majesty has invented a knighting mill, that a whole nation need only send its representative or Envoy extraordinary to London, with a short note to the master grinder, and in five minutes he is run through, when knighthood, like electric fluid, communicates itself in a moment, though three thousand miles off, and the whole from the first magistrate to the chimney sweep, may receive the order at once! Thus it is with the people of the United States; but the misfortune of this mill is, that though it communicates the whole substance of knighthood, it does not the knowledge thereof, and *one* might have remained a long time ignorant of our present real dignity, had not certain of the arch democrats disclosed it on the custom house books, at the Tontine.

BOSTON, July 3.

Extract of a letter from Machias,

"A Mrs. Brown, in our neighbourhood, was lately delivered of Four Sons at a birth; they were all born alive, lived from 12 to 24 hours, and returned to their primitive *Dust*—the Mother is in a fair way to recover.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.

From the INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER.

Anniversary of American Independence.

The birth day of American liberty was celebrated in this city with a funeral solemnity. It appeared more like the interment of liberty than the aniversary of its birth. The countenances of the citizens generally appeared dejected, and the joy and festivity which usually characterized the day, seemed to be superintended by sadness. It appeared more like a day of mourning than that of rejoicing. The day was closed by the exhibition of a transparent painting with the figure of JOHN JAY upon it. The figure was in full stature, dressed in a robe, holding in his right hand a pair of scales, containing in one scale, "*American liberty and independence,*" kicking the beam, in the other, "*British gold,*" in extreme preponderence; in his left hand a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, which he extends to a group of Senators, who were grinning with pleasure and grasping at the treaty. From the mouth of the figure issued these words containing a label, "*Come up to my price and I will sell you my country.*" The procession began in Kensington, and moved with great solemnity down Front-street to Callowhill-street, and down Second to Market-street, from thence to Front-street, and back again to Kensington. A great concourse of people attend the procession, and scarcely a whisper was heard until its return, when the shouts of repeated huzza in-

rvated the solemnity of the scene.—The figure was burnt in Kensington amid the acclamation of hundreds of citizens. Never was a procession more peaceably conducted, no noise, no riot. The citizens seemed to vie with each other in decorous behavior. Thus ended the procession, and thus terminated the anniversary of American independence.

Philadelphia, July 6, 1795.

CINCINNATI.

At the anniversary meeting of this state society, on the 4th inst. the following toasts were drank on the occasion:

1. The day; may the spirit which hath immortalized, continue to animate the sons of America.
2. The citizens of the United States; may they ever enjoy, and be sensible of the blessings of freedom, peace and plenty.
3. The Republic of France.
4. The President of the United States. 3 cheers.
5. The governor and state of Pennsylvania.
6. The great family of mankind; may the councils of America and the conduct of her citizens be ever distinguished by a disposition to peace and friendly intercourse with all nations. 3 cheers.
7. May law never be wanting to protect freemen, nor freemen to support law. 3 cheers.
8. The memory of those heroes who have devoted their lives to the service of their country.
9. Our absent brethren of the Cincinnati; may friendship, benevolence and patriotism ever inspire the conduct of its members.
10. The patriots who signed and supported the declaration of independence; may they be remembered and venerated to the end of time.
11. The liberty of the press; unrestrained by power and undefiled by licentiousness.
12. Agriculture, commerce and manufactures.
13. General Wayne and his gallant army.
14. Public spirit and social virtue.
15. The fair sex, and those who admire and protect them. 3 cheers.

A Volunteer, by Gen. S Moylan.

May the virtue and wisdom of the Federal Chief Magistrate form a prototype for all executives, and command the esteem of a greatful people. 3 cheers.

A Volunteer by Major W. Jackson.

The Polish nation; a speedy restoration of their rights, and the greatful remembrance of the services of their galiant chief, the patriotic Kosciusko. 3 cheers.

A Volunteer by Col. F. Johnson.

Our much loved friend La Fayette. 3 cheers.

NORFOLK, July 15.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the FRENCH REVOLUTION, at sun rise the three French ships in the harbour fired a salute of 21 guns each; at noon the same was repeated, and again at sun set. A large number of citizens repaired to Portsmouth, where they formed the line of march, preceded by the American, French and Dutch flags, accompanied with martial music. About 12 o'clock they came over to Norfolk, and proceeded to the Town-hall, where an elegant Oration on Liberty was delivered by Mr. John Cooper. The citizens then went in procession to the Ferry Point where a dinner was provided, suited to the occasion. After dinner the following toasts were drank; and the day concluded with the greatest harmony.

French 1st.—The day we celebrate—destruction to every Bastile, and a Temple of Liberty on the ruins. 3 cheers.

American 2d.—The 4th July, 1776—may the spirit of that day infuse itself into the Senate of the present. 3 cheers.

French 3d.—The alliance between America and France founded on principles of reciprocity—may its duration be commensurate with time. 3 cheers.

America 4th.—The Republic of France—may she continue to drive the cart of victory until every despot of Europe is bound to the wheels. 3 cheers.

French 5th.—The United States of America—may the wisdom and justice of her councils continue to claim the admiration of the world. 3 cheers.

America 6th.—The President of the United States, with grateful remembrance of his services—may his rejection of the treaty with Britain be speedily announced his fellow-citizens. 3 cheers.

French 7th.—The regenerated republic of Holland, taught by her elder sisters, France and America, may she learn the value of independence. 3 cheers.

America 8th.—The National Convention of France—may the vigor of her councils carry terror into the cabinet of the King of Corsica, punish the factious, and reward the virtuous and patriotic. 3 cheers.

French 9th.—The Congress of the United States—may they ever maintain the Constitution on the basis of liberty. 3 cheers.

America 10th.—May the resentment of insulted America obliterate the disgrace which the majority of the Senate have brought upon her. 9 cheers.

French 11th.—Citizen Adet, minister plenipotentiary of the French Republic to the United States. 3 cheers.

America 12th.—Citizen Mason and the virtuous minority of the Senate of the United States who voted against the Treaty.—12 cheers.

French 13th.—The gallant defenders of Liberty—May they not lay aside their arms until the heads of Kings are brought low. 3 cheers.

America 14th.—To the memory of the heroes and patriots who have fallen in defence of French and American Liberty. 3 cheers.

French 15.—Success to the commerce of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

By MONDAY Evening's MAIL.

LONDON, May 25.

TENOUR OF THE SECOND OCTROI.

Francis, by the Grace of God, Emperor of the Romans, &c. &c. To all who shall see these presents greeting.

The wants of our service requiring an augmentation of extraordinary resources, we have resolved to open a new loan of 1,600,000l. sterling at the house of Walter Boyd, Paul Benfield, and James Drummond, merchants, at London, under the firm of Boyd, Benfield, and Co. upon the same engagements, conditions, & stipulations as that of 3,000,000l. sterling, already opened by them, on our account, by the Octroi of the 18th of May, 1794; which engagements, conditions, and stipulations, shall be deemed to be herein inserted, at the same rate of proportions as exists between the capital sums of the two Loans; provided that for the security of the lenders, as well as those who are or shall be concerned in the first Loan of 3,000,000l. sterling, as those who shall be parties in the present, we engage, assign, and destine thereto, by the present Octroi, all our royal revenues in our hereditary dominions, kingdoms, and provinces without exemptions, engage, moreover, in further augmentation for the second Loan, as we have done for the first, to remit, as a collateral security, to the said Messrs. Boyd, Benfield, and Co. Actions in mortgage of the bank of Vienna, bearing an interest of 5 per cent for a sum proportioned to the second loan, upon the footing stipulated by the 12th article of the Octroi, of the 18th of May, 1794, above recited. For such is our good pleasure.

In witness whereof we have signed these presents, and caused our great seal to be set thereto. Given at Vienna, the 4th of May, in the year of our Lord 1795, and of the Reigns of the Roman Empire and of the hereditary dominions the third year.

(Signed) TRAUT, V't
FRANCIS, By the Emperor and King
P. DU RIEUX.

MAY 28.

STATE PAPERS.

Convention between his Britannic Majesty and the Emperor of Germany—Signed at Vienna, the 4th May, 1795.

THE Emperor and the King of Great-Britain, being equally convinced of the necessity of acting with vigor and energy against the common enemy, in order to procure to their respective dominions a safe and honorable peace, and to preserve Europe from the danger with which it is threatened, their Imperial and Britannic Majesties have thought proper to concert together upon the measures to be adopted for the next campaign, and to agree for this purpose on such stipulations as may best conduce to the salutary object of their intentions already mentioned. With this view, their Majesties have appointed their respective Plenipotentiaries; that is to say, his Imperial Majesty, his Privy Councellor actual, and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron de Thugut, Commander of the Order of St. Stephen; & his Britannic Majesty, Sir Morton Eden, Knight of the Bath, one of his Majesty's most honorable Privy Council, and his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Vienna; who after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article 1. In order to assist the efforts which his Imperial Majesty is desirous of making; and to facilitate to him the means of bringing forward the resources of his dominions, in the defence of the common cause, his Britannic Majesty engages to propose to his Parliament to guarantee the regular payment of the half-yearly dividends, on the sum of 4,600,000l. sterling, which is, or is to be raised, on account of his Imperial Majesty, on the terms, and in the manner specified in the two engagements or octrois, the tenor of which is annexed to this Convention; his Imperial Majesty solemnly engages to his Britannic Majesty that he will make due provision for the regular discharge of payments which shall become due in consequence of the said loans, so as that those payments shall never fall as a burthen on the finances of Great-Britain.

2. In return for the stipulation contained in the preceding article, and by the means of the said loan of 4,600,000l. sterling, assured by the guarantee of Great Britain, his Imperial Majesty shall employ in his different armies, the ensuing campaign, a number of troops, which shall not only amount at least to 200,000 effective men, but which his Imperial Majesty will exert himself, as much as possible, to augment even above that number; which troops shall act against the common enemy, according to the dispositions agreed upon by a secret article, forming a part of this Convention.

3. The Emperor will see with pleasure the appointment of General officers, or other persons of confidence, to be present with his armies on the part of his Britannic Majesty, to whom all the necessary communication and information will be furnished, with respect to the state and strength of the armies, and the number of troops of which they may consist; and if, in order to facilitate and promote the correspondence and communication between the armies of the two courts, his Imperial Majesty shall think proper to send an officer, or other person, on his part, to the English armies, they shall, in like manner, receive from the Generals of his Britannic Majesty, all such marks of consideration as are most analagous to the intimate union so happily subsisting between the two courts.

4. It it expressly agreed, that the said loan is to rest on the security of all the revenues of all the different Hereditary dominions of his Imperial Majesty. All the necessary measures shall be taken on the part of his Imperial Majesty, in each of the said dominions respectively, to give full and legal effect and validity to the said loan, and to the engagements for the regular payment of the half yearly devidends which shall fall due in consequence thereof, so that if at any time there should happen from whatever cause, to be any delay in any of the payments, after the period of their falling due, the holders of the securities granted, or to be granted, on the part of his Imperial Majesty, may sue the receivers or treasurers of his Imperial Majesty's revenues, in any of the said dominions respectively at the option of such holders, and may recover from them, or any of them, by due course of law, the full amount of such payments having so fallen due, in the same manner as any private individuals are admitted in the said dominions respectively to prosecute and recover their just rights against other private persons.

5. If it should ever happen, that contrary to all expectation, any part of the devidends due on the said loans should, in consequence of the failure of the payments stipulated to be made by his Imperial Majesty, be paid by the British government, it is agreed that such payments shall be made at the bank of England, and only on the delivery of tallies or certificates of the dividends so respectively paid; and every such tally or certificate so delivered up shall be a valid and legal security, so as to enable the holder thereof to sue any of the receivers or treasurers of his Imperial Majesty's revenues in any of his dominions aforesaid, at the option of such holder, and to recover from them, or any of them, the full amount of the sum expressed in such tally or certificate, with interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, to be reckoned from the date of the payment made by the British government.—And whereas it is provided, in the terms agreed upon for raising the said loans, that, as a collateral security for the said loans, there shall be deposited in the Bank of England Mortgage Actions of the Bank of Vienna, for a sum, in the proportion of four to three of the loan to be so ratified; it is further agreed, that the governor and company of the said Bank shall, in case of any such payment as aforesaid being made by the British government, be authorised to withdraw from the said deposit such a quantity of the said actions, as shall be required to make up at least the proportion of four pounds for every three which shall be paid by the British government, to be by the said government either used as a security or claim upon the bank of Vienna, until repayment of the said sum, and of the interest due thereon, or negociated at the time to such extent as may be necessary in order to effect such reimbursement, according as to the said government, may seem most eligible; and that the quantity of actions directed the committee of legislation to report on so withdrawn shall be deducted from or set off against any quantity, which, according to the terms of the said loan, might thereafter be to be withdrawn from the said deposit, in proporaion to the gradual redemption of the bonds, and the payment of the annuities, as is specified in the conditions of the said loan.

6. And whereas certain advances have been made by the British Government to his Imperial Majesty on account and by way of Loan? it is agreed that the same shall be repaid at London in the course of the present year, in exchange for the receipts given by the Generals commanding in chief the Imperial Army, and conformable to the sums contained in the said receipts. The said advances, shall be reimbursed at latest, in two equal parts in the months of November and December, so that the total shall be reimbursed before the expiration of the present year.

7. The present Convention shall be ratified on each side, without any delay, and the exchange of the Ratifications, expedited in due form shall be made within the space of one month at the latest.

In witness whereof we, the undersigned, being furnished with the full powers of their Imperial and British Majesties, have in their names signed the present Act, and have thereto set the seal of our Arms.

Done at Vienna the 4th day of May, 1795.
(L. S.) LE BON DE THUGUT.
(L. S.) M. EDEN.

The following is a continuation of the account of the riots at Paris.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Matthieu read a proclamation to the Parisians inviting them to be calm and to respect the laws. It was ordered to be printed and stuck up in every part of Paris.

The Convention at the same time nominated the deputies Lariviere, Lahayne, Porcher, Villers, Coren, Fustier, Silvestre, Chazal, Vitel, and Genissieux, to go to the different parts of Paris, to quiet the minds of the people.

Loud cries were now heard in the environs of the Hall. A crowd of women burst into the Tribunes crying out "Bread, bread! and the Constitution of 1793!" These cries were accompanied with menacing actions to the National Convention. The deliberations of the Convention were for some time suspended.

The venerable Vernier, the President, commanded silence, and having obtained it, exclaimed, "We have seen women sent as it were by design into the galleries, and occasionally go out to receive the orders of the Insurgents. Let them know, that tho' these murmurs may produce a tempest, yet that nothing can induce us to depart from our duty. They demand bread, and to give them bread is the object of our constant care. Let the people know, that disorder will only stop the supplies of provisions."

A new tumult arose in the galleries, particularly those on the left side of the hall.

Andre Dumont took the chair. "I declare that I will die at my post rather than suffer the National Representation to be outraged: And that if silence is not kept in the galleries on the left, I will order them to be cleared." The tumults recommenced in those galleries.

Louvet. "It is impossible but that the number of good citizens in the galleries should be more than the number of the disaffected. The representatives of twenty-five millions of people are here, and must not suffer themselves to be dictated to by wretches. It is proved that the National Representation has been outraged. I move that the good citizens point out the bad, and drive them from the galleries."

The assembly rise in a mass, and applaud the speech of Louvet.

The galleries on the left continue to pour forth imprecations on the National Convention.

The President. "In the name of the French people, the Commandant of the armed force is to clear the left galleries." New tumults in those galleries. Several of the persons, however, terrified by the order, left the galleries with great haste. Others entered them and renewed the tumult.

General Fox was appointed Commandant of the armed force. He took an oath before he left the Convention, that he would enforce the respect due to the Convention.

A loud noise was heard at the gate of the Pavilion de l'Unité; General Fox cried out to several armed citizens who were stationed at it, "Guard the gate, and shed every drop of blood, if necessary, in defence of the National Representation." The armed citizens drove the people from the door.

Denziel announced, that divers battalions surrounded the National Convention, eager to defend, and if necessary, to die for the deputies.

The General, accompanied by his aides-de-camp and several fusileers, intimated the order to the left gallaries. The persons in them resisted. After half an hour's combat the galleries were cleared.

A loud noise was now heard on the outside of the hall. The Insurgents had got possession of the hall of the Convention. Attempts were made to penetrate into the hall. Some vet eran soldiers defended the doors and repelled the besiegers.

Boissy d'Anglas took the chair. "I announce to the Convention that the factions have been defeated. Order is reestablished, and one of their chiefs arrested." (Applause.)

For half an hour every thing was tranquil.—At the expiration of that period the Insurgents returned to the attack of the gate of the Pavilion of Unity. The passages into the hall were filled with Insurgents. Cries were heard from all parts to arms.

A numerous detachment of Gendarmes ranged themselves in front of the benches to defend the deputies. Other Gendarmes advanced against the Insurgents. Swords were drawn on both sides, and the Gendarmes charged with bayonets. The Insurgents were repulsed, and two of the leaders seized and dragged into the hall. The deputies ordered them not to be hurt. They were searched, and in the pocket of one was found a large loaf of bread.

The President.—"The disaffected have been defeated." (Applause.)

Fresh cries were heard of *March—to your arms.*

Anguis, in the dress of a deputy, entered the hall, sword in hand, and marching at the head of the armed force. The troops filed off before the Convention, and immediately proceeded to repel a new attack.

Anguis.—"The sanctuary of the laws has been violated, but you are at your post. I move that you instantly decree an address to the citizens."

President.—"That has been done."

The two leaders taken prisoners were ordered to be carried before the committee of general safety.

President:—"I announce to the assembly that five individuals, who have been taken, have been carried before the committee, and that one of them, who demanded bread, had bread in his pockets."

Courtois, in the name of the committee of general safety, proposed that the deputy Delmas, should have the direction of the armed force of Paris. Decreed.

The tumult began again at the gate *de l'Unite*, one of the Insurgents was dragged into the hall, and afterwards sent to the commitee of general safety.

Desfeaux.—"Several of my colleagues have admired the firmness of the foreign ambassadors. They have not quitted their seat during this scandalous scene. They have braved the same dangers as we have. I move that honorable mention be made of their conduct."—Decreed.

Garnier de l'Anbe.—"Thanks to the wisdom of the measures adopted by your committees, and to the courage of the brave Parisiens; the first of Prairiel will like the 12th of of Germinal, be advantageous to the Republic: but the scarcity is a terrible weapon, of which the enemies of the revolution make use to excite commotions. They have succeeded in Paris and they hope to succeed in the departments. Already have several been punished. I move, that you give a proof of your constant solicitude for the people, by ordering the committees to dispatch extraordinary couriers to our colleagues, who are taking care of the supplies of provisions, in order to inform them of what has happened, and to direct them to warn the citizens against the efforts of malevolence."—Decreed.

Fresh cries was heard of To arms! To arms! bayonets and swords clashed against each other at the door. A conflict took place—Detachments of the armed force traversed the hall, three guns were fired, a great croud entered the hall.

A citizen snatched off the hat of one of those men upon which was written in chalk, bread and the constitution of 1793! Immediately the mob assailed the person who had taken off the hat with sabres. He fled towards the tribune, but before he had reached it a musket was fired at him, and he fell by the side of the President. The Representative of the people, Ferrand, ran to his assistance, but he also fell under the repeated strokes of sabres and pikes. He endeavored to save himself but was killed in one of the corridors. His head was brought into the convention carried upon pikes.

Boissy, who presided, remained firm, immoveable amidst the tumult which still continued, to increase. A drum was heard to beat, and immediately there entered an immense number of armed men marching in regular order, and filling the whole hall. A petitioner in the dress of a cannoneer, read the paper which we have given at the beginning of the sitting. He was often interrupted by the acclamations of the immense multitude which filled and surrounded the hall.

It was now 4 o'clock in the afternoon—the convention resembled more a camp of armed men than an assembly of legislators. Few of the deputies remained. However, Romme obtained a moment of silence and said, "I move the release of such persons as have been arrested since 9th Thermidor. Since that day, they are the best patriots who have been imprisoned. I also move the release of Duhem, Lecointre, and other deputies arrested on the 12th Germinal; and that domiciliary visits shall be made to know what provisions each individual has at his house.

Durov. "I move the repeal of the law of the 5th Ventose, which struck the patients under the name of terrorists, as also that of the 21st Germinal, which orders them to be disarmed."

Goujon. "I move the recall of the Representatives of the people upon mission, and that extraordinary couriers be instantly dispatched to the armies and the departments."

Duquesnoi. "I move that the committee of general safety be renewed, and that the members who now compose it, be arrested. I also move that the civil committees of Paris be renewed."

Bourbotte. "I move the arrest of those journals who poison the public mind, who attempt each day to vilify and degrade the most energetic Representatives of the people. I likewise move that Cambon, Thuriot, and other deputies who have escaped from the decree of arrest, be re-instated, and that the public functuaries named since the 9th Thermidor be dismissed."

Each of these propositions was received with enthusiasm by the multitude, and the few deputies who remained threw up their hats as a sign of adhesion.

Le Gendre, and De la Croix, appeared at the tribune in the name of the committees. They were received with hisses and other insults, and were forced to retire without being permitted to speak. Several voices demanded that Bourbotte, Prieur de la Marne, Duroi, Duquesnoy, and several other deputies, should instantly compose an extraordinary commission to put in execution the measures which had been decreed and to take every step required in the present crisis. The proposition was adopted.

Saubrany. "I invite those of my colleagues who have just been named to form this commission instantly to assemble, and to take measures to prevent the tyrants from bringing about another 12th Germinal against the patriots." (Applauded by the tribunes and the armed men.)

Duroi and Colleague rose and said—"We will fulfil our function with the purest Sansculotism." They instantly departed and were met by an armed detachment, headed by Legendre. A combat began. Duroi's partizans were at first put flight; but returning to the charge, they obtained a momentary success.—Bourbotte and Prefard, flew to the tribune, crying out victory! victory! In the mean time the noise of marching was heard, and a crowd of citizens, among whom were seen many of the military entered the hall, exclaiming, "Long live the Convention! Down with the factions! Down with the Jacobins!" It was instantly declared, that if those who filled the hall, and prevented all legal deliberation, did not immediately retire, force should be used against them.

The multitude, frightened by this menace, escaped in disorder by the window.

Bourdon de l'Oise, when silence was restored, demanded the repeal of the pretended decrees which were torn from them by violence. Long live the Convention! exclaimed the patriots who had just saved it.

Legendre.—"I propose that it be declared to the good citizens of Paris, that the Convention resumes its functions."

The President (to the Citizens who had saved the Convention). "Brave Citizens who have thus rallied round the Convention, you have contributed largely indeed to the glory of the day. The National Convention offers you its tribute of gratitude, and invites you to retire to your posts at your res-

pective battalions." They immediately retired.

Anguis.—"This day was to be the tomb of liberty, but the villains, covered with the cloak of patriotism, have been unmasked:—Avenge the crimes of this day. The blackest deeds have been committed. I move that all those who have any discoveries to make, respecting the monsters, be invited to communicate them."

De Fermont,—"The moment is come when the Convention ought to shew itself in the majestic attitude of the people it presents. It must be put out of the power of the villains who have missed the citizens to repeat such horrid scenes. Let all my colleagues denounce what the know of their authors. It is a civic duty."

Legendre.—"I propose that you should declare, that what has passed since the decree of this morning is not an act of yours, but the act of a set of men under a paroxysm of delirium and passion."

Several voices,—"The votes have not been properly collected.

Pierret called upon Durci to declare, whether he thought, when he prevailed upon the few members then present to deliberate, that the Convention was free.

Thibaudot.—"Great God! what must be the nature of the decrees that are passed in the middle of slaughter, pillage, and civil commotions. The Convention has enacted nothing, its deliberative functions were suspended, it existed not, it was sunk under the weight of oppression. Under these circumstances, to give efficacy to acts which were not the spontaneous will of an unbiassed assembly, is a mockery of legislation. I beg now to advert, tho' reluctantly, to a reflection which gives me infinite pain.

"There can be no hopes of reconciliation between the majority of the Convention and a factious and turbulent minority. Now, that the sword is drawn, now that the scabbard is thrown away, let us join heart and hand for the restoration of tranquility. I propose the apprehension of those Orators, who, violating the most sacred of all duties endeavor by insinuation and management to procure the favor of a few deluded individuals for the purpose of carrying their own iniquitous designs into effect, and subverting the liberties of the collective body of the people."

Here Romme was named as a person to be put under arrest. The order of the day proposed by Thibadaut was decreed on the grounds that the Convention was under coertion.

Put it to vote, exclaimed several members.

Bourdon of Oise—"It is Peyffard ci-de-vant Noble; and of Capet's guard, is the author of all that has happened.

Lahaye named Bourbotte, Duquesnoy, Duroi, Prieur of la Marne, as the four dictators who were to supercede the committee of General Safety.

Freron—"Do you not remember, that on the 12th Germinal, the ringleaders apprehended escaped—I move that immediate measures be adopted to prevent the escape of the guilty."

Tallien—"I point to your observation the head of our unfortunate colleague, assassinated by the monsters now under dimission. When you see this portrait, which of you will believe that arrests have been sufficiently numerous? I move that it be referred to your committees of government to propose some instant expedient, for the Sun of Liberty must not rise again upon their existence."

Bourdon of Oise.—Prieur of la Marne is the only person who has been named;—but he has not fled with the rest, that though they should be banished or perish, they would execute the wishes of those cannibals who came to assassinate Ferrand."

It was decreed that Bourbott, Duquesnoy, and Duroi, should be apprehended.

NEW-YORK, July 14.

Treaty of Alliance, Offensive and Defensive, concluded between the Republic of France and the Republic of the United Provinces.

Article 1. The Republic of France acknowledges and guarantees the independence of the Republic of the United Provinces, as also the abolishing of the Stadtholdership.

2. There shall be a lasting peace, amity, and good understanding between the two Republics.

3. There shall also be an alliance, offensive and defensive against all the enemies of the two Republics during the present war.

4. There shall also be a lasting alliance, offensive and defensive, against Great-Britain.

5. No treaty shall be entered into with Great-Britain without the consent of the two Republics.

6. The French Republic shall make no peace with any power whatever, without comprising in it the Republic of the United Provinces.

7. The Republic of the United Provinces shall furnish for the present campaign twelve ships of the line and eighteen frigates, for the North sea and the Baltic.

8. The Republic of the United Provinces shall furnish for the present campaign half the number of the troops the Republic shall have on foot.

9. All the forces employed in actual service shall be under the command of French Generals. The arrangements for the campaign shall be made in concert; the States General may send a deputy, who shall sit and have a deliberative voice in the Committee of public Welfare at Paris.

10. All arsenals and ammunition belonging to the Republic of the United Provinces shall be restored.

11. From the present treaty, restitution shall be made of all the countries and places belonging to the United Provinces, with the exceptions contained in the following article.

12. Dutch Flanders and the right side of the Hondt, Maestricht, Venlo, and their dependencies, shall be reserved by the French Republic, as indemnities.

13. A french garrison shall be admitted in peace and war into the town of Flushing, until other arrangements shall have been decided.

14. The port of Flushing shall be open to the two Republics, conformably to the rules laid down in the separate articles attached to this treaty.

15. In case of hostilities on the side of the Rhine or of Zeland, French garrisons shall be admitted into Breda; Bois-le-Duc, and Berg-n-op-Zoom.

16. At the epoch of a general peace, cession shall be made to the United Provinces of portions of territory equivalent in extent to the cession contained in the 12th article, and in a position most convenient to the Republic of the United Provinces.

17. Until the general peace, such a number of troops shall be stationed in the necessary places as shall be deemed adequate for the defence of them.

18. The navigation of the Scheldt and the Hondt shall be open to the two Republics; French and Dutch vessels shall be indiscriminately admitted under the same conditions.

19. The French Republic gives up to the Republic of the United Provinces, all the unmoveable effects belonging to the House of Orange, and all the moveable property not already disposed of.

20. As an indemnification for the expence of the war, to the Republic of France, one hundred millions of livres, either in specie, or in bills upon foreign powers, as shall be agreed upon.

21. The French Republic shall use their good offices with foreign powers in favour of the United Provinces, in order that they may obtain the payment of the sums due to them before the war.

22. No asylum shall be given by the Republic of the United Provinces, to the French Emigrants; and no asylum shall be given by the Republic of France to the Orange emigrants.

23. The present treaty shall be ratified within two decades, or sooner if possible.

Separate Articles, relative to the Port of Flushing.

Article 1. The two nations shall indiscriminately make use of the port and the docks.

2. Each nation shall have timber yards, &c.

3. From the ratification of the present treaty, the Republic of the United Provinces shall relinquish the building for the East India company, and the ground adjacent to it, and also one of the docks.

4. All new acquisitions for the construction of fresh articles, and all acquisitions of ground, shall be made at the expence of the French Republic.

5. The expences of the repairs of the Basin and the Quay, shall be defrayed by the two Republics, but the direction of the remainder shall belong to the Republic of the United Provinces. The French Republic, however, shall be informed of every operation, and the proces verbaux shall be sent to the French government who will defray half the expence.

6. No admiral's ship, nor guard ship belonging to either of the two Republics, shall be in the port of Flushing.

Art. 7. If any dispute should arise relative to the foregoing regulations, which shall not be amicably adjusted, they shall be decided by five arbitrators; two of whom shall be French and two Dutch, and for the fifth, each republic shall choose one, and it shall be decided by lot.

Art. 8. These regulations shall be carried into execution, as part of the treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between the republic of France and the Republic of the United Provinces.

Concluded at the Hague, on the 15th May, at noon, 1795.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.

COMMUNICATION.

A Town-meeting is about to be called in Boston, to discuss the Treaty with Great Britain, and to petition the President not to ratify it. Similar meetings ought to be called in the other towns on the continent, that the people might express their disapprobation in the strongest manner, of an instrument, which reflects dishonour on America, and barters away her best interests and her dearest rights.

CHARLESTON, June 25.

Extract of a letter from Capt. William Haysham, late of the ship Thomas, belonging to this port, dated Nassau, N. P. 10th June, 1795.

"I expect by this time you have heard of my being stopped by an armed banditti, headed by a Mr. Hunter, owner, and Capt. Thurston, master, of the Dragon privateer. On the 18th of last month while my ship was under way to proceed to Charleston, they by force of arms took full possession of her: I immediately with my crew, left the ship to them. I shall proceed with all possible dispatch to Charleston, with such documents as will fully explain this unprecedented business."

NORFOLK, July 17.

At a meeting of the Justices of the County, and Aldermen of the Borough of Norfolk, on Saturday the 11th of July, 1795.

Resolved, That STEPHENS THOMSON MASON is entitled to the thanks of this meeting, and of every good citizen and real friend to the constitution of the United States, for the patriotic and independent conduct in rending the viel of Senatorial secrecy, and thereby disclosing to the world *the Treaty* lately concluded on by John Jay, and the Ministers of the King of Great-Britain, touching the dearest rights and most essential interests of a free people.

Resolved, That it be recommend to THE PEOPLE of the towns of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and of the county of Norfolk, to assemble at the courthouse of the said county, on the 1st Wednesday in August next, to take into consideration the treaty aforesaid, and the propriety of addressing the President of the United States on that subject.

Resolved, That the instructions of the State Legislature of Virginia, to their Senators in Congress be published, together with the above resolutions.

(Signed)
CHARLES CONNER, CHAIRMAN.

* *The high sheriff and nine magistrates of the county, the mayor and three aldermen of the Borough of Norfolk, attended a meeting called for a special purpose, the business whereof being over, the above resolutions were adopted. But, before the question was taken, two of the said aldermen retired, one of them however gives his assent and approbation to the foregoing proceedings.*

JULY 18.

Extract of a letter from New-Providence, to a gentleman in this town, dated July 7, brought by Capt. Vaughan, arrived yesterday.

"Montego-Bay is burnt down, and an immense loss in dry goods and provisions sustained. The whole is estimated at a little short of half a million sterling."

RICHMOND, JULY 22.

CITY OF RICHMOND, July 13, 1795.

MR. PRINTER,

For a more general information to the Public, and with a hope to check many evils and abuses practiced in this City, I request you will be pleased to publish in your Gazette, the 6th, 16th, 25th, and 26th, clauses of "*An act to reduce into one, the several acts concerning Slaves, Free Negroes, and Mulattoes.*" And you will oblige,

Your humble servant,
A. DUNSCOMB, Mayor.

SEC. VI. NO slave shall go from the tenements of his master or other person with whom he lives, without a pass, or some letter or token, whereby it may appear that he is proceeding by authority from his master, employer, or overseer. If he does, it shall be lawful for any person to apprehend and carry him before a Justice of the Peace, to be by his order punished with stripes, or not, in his discretion.

SEC. XVI. NO person whatsoever shall buy, sell, or receive of, to, or from a slave, any commodity whatsoever without the leave or consent of the master, owner, or overseer of such slave. And if any person shall presume to deal with any slave without such leave or consent, he or she so offending, shall forfeit and pay to the master or owner of such slave, four times the value of the thing so bought, sold, or received, to be recovered with costs, by action upon the case in any court of record within this Commonwealth, and shall also forfeit and pay the further sum of twenty dollars to any person who will sue for the same; to be recovered with costs by summons and petition in the same manner as other debts not exceeding twenty dollars, nor under five dollars in any court of record, or receive on his or her bare back thirty-nine lashes well laid on at the public whipping post, but shall nevertheless be liable to pay the costs of such summons and petition.

SEC. XXV. IF any master or owner of a slave, shall license such slave to go at large, and trade as a freeman, the master or owner shall forfeit and pay the sum of thirty dollars for the use of the poor of the district where such slave shall be found going at large and trading as aforesaid, to be recovered by the overseers of the poor, by action of debt, in any court of record within this commonwealth; and if after conviction such slave shall be found so going at large and trading, the master or owner shall again be liable to the like penalty, to be recovered as aforesaid, and so as often after conviction, as such slave shall be found so going at large and trading.

SEC. XXVI. IF any person shall permit or suffer his or her slave to go at large, or hire him or herself out, it shall be lawful for any person to apprehend, and carry every such slave before a Justice of the Peace in the county or corporation where apprehended, and if it shall appear to the Justice that such slave comes within the purview of this act, he shall order him or her to the jail of the county or corporation, there to be safely kept until the next court, when, if it shall be made appear to the court that the slave so ordered to jail hath been permitted or suffered to hire him or herself out, contrary to the meaning of this act; it shall be lawful for the court, and they are hereby required, to order the sheriff or other officer of the county or corporation, to sell and dispose of every such slave for ready money, at the next court held for the said county or corporation, notice being given by the sheriff or other officer, at the courthouse door, at least twenty days before the said sale.

By the Courier Francois of July 10, it appears, that Ferrand, one of the members of the Convention, having opposed the extraordinary demand of the people in the hall, was instantly killed, his head placed on a pike, and planted before the President; another member who followed his example was wounded by a pistol; the Convention being obliged to submit to force, decreed all the articles of the petition—but the National Guards having assembled, put the seditious to flight—arrested thirty of the principal chiefs, among them fourteen members of the Convention who are to be tried on the spot (sur le champ.) Tranquility was restored—and the Convention had annulled all the decrees which had been extorted.

Captain Bowers arrived at Philadelphia, from Bourdeaux, informs, that a report prevailed previous to his sailing, that Barcelona and Bilboa were both in possession of the French; that provisions, except bread, were all in plenty, that flour sell at 17 and 18 crowns per barrel, and that bread was selling in the public markets, which had not been experienced for a long time before, that all was tranquil at Bourdeaux, the most of the fleet in port, and that previous to his sailing, accounts of a commotion in Paris, had been received, but the people were of opinion that it would terminate without any injury to their cause.

MARRIED] On Saturday Evening Mr. SAMUEL PLEASANTS, Printer, to Miss DEBORAH LOWNES, both of this City.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for SALE *at this* OFFICE,
[PRICE 3/8THS OF A DOLLAR]
An ARGUMENT respecting the CONSTITUTIONALITY of the CARRIAGE TAX;
Which Subject was disputed in the FŒDERAL COURT, *in this City, in* MAY *last.*
BY JOHN TAYLOR.

FOR SALE,
A GREEABLY to the last will and testament of Col. Thomas Butler, dec'd, late of King William County, WILL BE SOLD, at Hanover Court-House, on Thursday the 6th day of August next, being Court day, three hundred and fifty acres of
LAND,
More or less, lying in Hanover County, six miles from Hanover Town, and Newcastle, and fourteen from Richmond; on which is an excellent dwelling-house, as well as necessary out houses, a capital MILL SEAT, and also good apple and peach orchards. It is thought unnecessary to detail further particulars of the advantages the seat above described possesses, as it is presumed that any person wishing to become a purchaser will first view the premises—The land will be shewn by Mr. Walter Grantland, to any person inclined to purchase. The terms of payment will be one third of the purchase money in one year, one third in two years, and the remaining third in three years, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.
THE EXECUTORS.

NOTICE.
I JOHN GALLOWAY, heir at law and administrator on the estate of my deceased brother, Robert Galloway, late merchant in Fredericksburg, do intend to petition the next session of Assembly, to suspend all process of escheat against the real estate of my said deceased brother, lying in the County of Spottsylvania, and State of Virginia, and to obtain an act vesting the right to this estate in me.
Fredericksburg, July 19, 1795.

I INTEND to leave this State in a short time for Europe. All persons indebted to me are desired to pay their respective accounts, &c. to Messrs. *George Tuille and Co.* in Manchester, or *Robert Galbraith* in Petersburg, whom I have appointed my attorneys; those to whom I am indebted, will please call immediately for payment.
CHARLES GALBRAITH.
Manchester, July 21, 1795.

A PETITION will be presented to the next General assembly, praying that further time may be allowed the holders of unimproved lots in the town of Cartersville, for the purpose doing the same according to law, &c. (4w)

CHARLES SPENCER,
Has just imported from Europe and now opening at his store next door abo e the Eagle Tavern,
A fashionable assortment of the following
GOODS, VIZ.
LINEN and WOOLLEN DRAPERY,
HABERDASHERY,
HOSIERY,
SADDLERY,
HARDWARE,
GLASS, 8 by 10, 11 by 9, 10 by 12, 15 by 18,
PERFUMERY and SPICES,
ALSO A QUANTITY OF BEST
LONDON PORTER,
SHERRY and PORT WINES,
RUM,
WHITE WINE VINEGAR,
PICKLES,
BEST DURHAM MUSTARD, &c.
SHOE THREAD and SHOP TWINE,
Which he will sell wholesale or retail at a very reasonable advance for Cash, Produce, or Public Securities
N B. A few sets plated and brass mounted CHAIR HARNESS and LOADED WHIPS, of an entire new construction. A small quantity of GLUE.
Richmond, July 18th, 1795.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
A PAIR OF FINE
HORSES:
THEY must be sound and free from vice, not less than fifteen hands high, be good figures, and go quietly harnessed, and match well.—Inquire of the PRINTER.
July 20, 1795.

FOR SALE,
TWELVE hundred ACRES of LAND, lying in the lower end of Goochland County, on Tuckahoe Creek, about 20 miles from Richmond; half of which is now in woods, or rather more; fifty acres of prime MEADOW-LAND, equal in soil to any on James River, and easy to be reclaim'd. I will take part payment in Kentucky Land, young Negroes, or good Horses. The above land is well improved, with good barns, dwelling houses, and orchards. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, now living on the premises
HEZEKIAH PURYEAR.
JULY 17, 1795. (4w)

FOR SALE,
SIX or seven hundred ACRES of LAND, lying in the lower end of Goochland County, on Tuckahoe Creek, well improved with good barns, dwelling-houses, orchards, &c. thirty or forty acres of good MEADOW LAND, as two creeks run through it. The above land is bout half cleared, and about twenty miles from Richmond. Also two hundred ACRES lying in Hanover County, about twenty-five miles from Richmond, well improved with both houses and orchards. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber now living on the premises.
THOMAS HARDING.
JULY 20, 1795.

A MEETING of the partners of PLEASANT, SHORE, and Co. is requested at Mr. Mosi's Tavern in Richmond, on Tuesday the eleventh day of August next, by ten O'clock in the forenoon, to consider of matters of importance to them.
July 25, 1795.

SUNDRY Citizens, severally called the LOYAL COMPANY and GREENBRIER COMPANY, intend to apply to the General Assembly in their next session, for an act to repeal part of an act passed in the year 1783, and another passed in the year 1794, whereby the oblivation of the private contracts made by them for the sale of their lands in the Western country to other citizens, is impaired if not wholly defeated: Or that the said acts may be modified as to remove the objection, and restore the contracts to their original source.
July 18, 1795.

IN pursuance to an act of Assembly, passed in the year of our Lord 1792, directing the mode of proceeding by Inspectors, when Tobacco hath remained in the Public Warehouses for more than two years, and not claimed by the owners of such Tobacco—The public are hereby notified, that in pursuance of the above recited act of Assembly, there will be produced to the County Court of Accomack, a list of such tobacco as remain in the Warehouses of Guilford, Pungoteague, and Pitts' Landing, which said list will be as follows, viz.

Persons for whom Inspected,	No.	G.	Tare.	Nett.
May 15. Ralph Corbin, jun.	53	1143	100	1043
June 8. Jedediah Turner,	61	1147	100	1047
John Logan for Peter Delastatius,	63	1107	92	1015
July 26. John Morrison,	78	1069	95	974
Sarah Powell,	51	1181	120	1061

The above in Rocomoke Warehouse.

In Guilford Warehouse.

John Curtis,	10	1105	95	1054
Absolom Rice,	11	1045	91	954
Do. Do	12	1050	94	956

Pungoteague Warehouse.

1792. Abel Upshur,	1	1127	118	1009
Do.	2	1104	108	996
1791. Leah Upshur,	6	1039	89	950
Do. Do.	7	1177	100	1067
William Bogg,	8	1136	90	1046
Do. Do.	9	1140	90	1050
Do. Do.	10	1036	86	950
Leah Upshur,	11	1140	100	1040
Transfer,	17	1109	100	1009

Given under our hands in the County of Accomack, 29th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

PETER DELASTATIUS.
JOHN MOORE.
(3w)

WHEREAS, Messrs. Crichton and Stewart, of Manchester, in the county of Chesterfield, and State of Virginia, did agree to make over and assign unto me, all the right, title, and claim in and to three hundred and forty-nine pounds five shillings and one penny, Virginia currency, part of a debt due to them from Mr. Chaplain Cocke, of Powhatan County, and State of Virginia, the agreement made the 11th February, 1794; and the said Crichton and Stewart having afterwards received from said Chaplain Cocke, a bond for the amount of the debt due them from the said Chaplain Cocke for seven hundred and thirteen pounds fourteen shillings and three pence, Virginia currency, and afterwards assigned the same to Messrs. Lenox and Davidson, of Richmond, Henrico County, and State of Virginia, to satisfy a debt due to them. I do hereby forewarn all persons from receiving an assignment of said bond, as I shall assert my right to so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the above sum of three hundred and forty-nine pounds five shillings and one penny, Virginia currency, with interest from the 11th February, 1793.

WILLIAM HODGSON.
Alexandria, July 8, 1795. (3)

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber early in January last, a negro man named CHARLES, about twenty years of age, of a yellowish complexion, thick lips, spare made, about five feet eight or nine inches high, has been accustomed to wait in a house from his infancy—I purchased him of the estate of the late *Benjamin Harrison*, Esq about three years ago, many of his relations live at, or in the neighbourhood of Berkeley, on James River, where he may probably be lurking, or may have gone in some vessel to Norfolk. The above reward will be given on delivery of said negro to Mr. *Benjamin Pollard* of Norfolk, or to the subscriber in Richmond.

All masters of vessels are forewarned from taking him out of the state. ROBERT POLLARD.

March 10th, 1795.

ROBERT POLLARD,

CONTINUES TO BUY AND SELL,

Certificates and Warrants

Of this State, and all kinds of CONTINENTAL CERTIFICATES and STOCK—he also transacts business on COMMISSON as usual.

N. B. The highest price given for MILITARY LANDS.

Richmond, January 6 1795.

FOR SALE,

In the TOWN of DUNKIRK, on Mattapony River,

NINE years lease of a commodious and well-finished STORE HOUSE, CRANARY, and STABLE—With which may be had, a Kitchen, Smoke-House, &c. and an Acre of LAND adjoining thereto. Also, one half of a WHISKEY DISTILLERY, well fixed with three Stills, &c. Possession will be given of the Store House, &c. on the 1st day of October, and the Distillery immediately. Should the above property not be disposed of before the 1st of September, they will be then Rented out for one year.

DUNKIRK is situated at the highth of navigation for Bay and Sea Vessels, and the navigation for boats will be opened completely during the present summer, for sixty miles above, in a part of the country abounding in grain, which undoubtedly will make it a very desirable and advantageous stand for merchants and tradesmen to fix at. For terms, apply to WILLIAM LYNE, Jun. living on the premises.

May 28, 1795. (6wkstf)

THE SUBSCRIBER

Begs leave to inform, his friends and the public, that he has taken the

Eagle-Tavern,

In the City of RICHMOND.

IT shall be his study to pay the greatest attention to those who may be pleased to call upon him, and to provide the best accommodations both for themselves and horses.

WILLIAM RADFORD.

February 1st, 1795.

FOR SALE,

THREE Thousand ACRES of LAND, on Meherrin River, near Hick's-Ford, the property of Mrs. Edward, which is equal in fertility, to any tract in the State.

This land from its contiguity to the towns of Halifax, North-Carolina, and Peterburg, Virginia, will be an inducement to the agricultural gentlemen, situated near the dividing line of the two states; the former being but 28 miles and the latter 40.

From 1000 to 1500 acres are low grounds, and the high lands superior to any in that part of the country. Any gentleman desirous of becoming a purchaser, may be informed of the terms by applying to

GEORGE PICKETT.

Richmond, January 20, 1795.

FOR SALE,

Or to be Exchanged for Property in New-York, New-Jersey, or Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION CALLED

CHESTERVILLE,

ON Back-River, in Elizabeth-City County; containing by a late survey 920 acres of LAND, of which 477 are cleared, divided and ditched round in 50 acre lots, 233 in wood, and 210 in fine grazing marsh, capable of producing the best salt hay, and supporting from 200 to 300 head of cattle through the winter. The upland is of extraordinary quality, fitted either for corn, wheat, barley or hay—and the natural grass is well calculated to make the latter. There is on it an orchard of about 6 acres of Hughes Crab, and other bearing apple trees; with 500 more choice apple trees ready to set out, near to the dwellings—They consist of a large new convenient brick house, nearly finished, with four large rooms in it, and offices below; a large negro quarter, a kitchen, stable, and store-house in good repair, and a granary 60 by 22 feet, lately completed; and at which vessels of 60 tons may load.

Besides the above, there are about 400 acres of Dry and Marsh LAND, belonging to the Free School, adjoining and rented to Chesterville, at 15l. a year, upon a life lease, and may be taken or not with the place. Also about 80 head of CATTLE and HORSES, 150 SHEEP and HOGS, and some NEGROES.

The advantages of this Plantation for game and fish of every kind, and its adjacence to Norfolk market by water, are recommendations which render it desirable and profitable. For further particulars apply to Doctor FOUSHEE, DANIEL L. HYLTON, and WM. DABNEY, Esqrs. Richmond.

To be sold at public auction, for ready money, on the second Monday in August next, at Webb's tavern, at Northumberland courthouse, agreeably to a decree of the Federal Court, of the United States of America, Middle Circuit, Virginia District, bearing date June 2, 1794.

THE TRACT of LAND whereon THOMAS ROBINSON now lives, containing Two Hundred and Ninety-three Acres, more or less; it is a valuable piece of low grounds, the situation very good, in the lower part of the county aforesaid, open to the bay, and convenient to the best fish and oysters.—This land is offered for sale agreeably to the decree aforesaid, to discharge a debt due from the said Robinson to Robert Sewall, for three hundred and forty-three pounds seventeen shillings and sixpence current money, with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, from the 10th day of December 1791, until payment, and the costs of suit and the expences of the sale—and the balance if any, to be returned to the said Robinson.

CATESBY JONES,
JOHN HEATH,
THOMAS EDWARDS,
PRESLY THORNTON,
WALTER JONES, } Commissioners.

THERE will be a PETITION presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia for the sale of a tract of land, lying in the County of Gloucester, which was the property of the late Philip Lee, of the County of Westmoreland.

JULY 3, 1795. (3w||)

FOR SALE,

THE Plantation whereon the Subscriber now lives, containing 204 acres, lying in Chesterfield county, on Powhite creek, five miles above the Town of Manchester, and within half a mile of the Buckingham road; the buildings are a commodious dwelling house, a kitchen, barn, and other convenient houses, all of which are mostly new; it is a pleasant and healthy situation.—I suppose those who wish to purchase will view the premises. A further description is thought unnecessary. WILLIAM EDWARDS.

June 8, 1795. (tf)

At a Court of Quarter Session, continued and held for Cumberland County, the 3d day of May, 1794.

Robert Smith, Pltf.
Versus
William and *Garnet Andrews*, and *Nancy Andrews*, who hath intermarried with *Ambrose Ranfone*, *John Griffin*, and *Mary* his wife, and *Nancy*, *Mary*, and *Joseph Pollard*, infants and children of *Isaac* and *Susannah Pollard*, by *Isaac Pollard*, their guardian and next friend, Defts. } In Chancery.

THE Defendants, *John Griffin* and *Mary* his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the Rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that they are not Inhabitants of this Country: On the Motion of the Plaintiff, by his Counsel, IT IS ORDERED, That the said Defendants appear here, on the first day of October Court next, to answer the Bill of the Plaintiff; and that a Copy of this Order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette, for two months successively, and published at some Church at the Parish of Littleton, in the County of Cumberland, on some Sunday immediately after Divine Service; and at the front door of the Courthouse of the said County.

(A Copy) (8w||)
Teste, MILLER WOODSON, Clerk.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Revenue Office, April 24, 1795.

PROPOSALS

Will be received at the OFFICE of the COMMISSIONER OF THE REVENUE, FOR BUILDING A

BEACON-HOUSE,

On SHELL CASTLE ISLAND, in Pamptico Sound, near Occacock Inlet, in North-Carolina, of the following materials, dimensions and description.

THE form is to be an octagon. The foundation is to be of stone, to be sunk nine feet and one half below the surface of the earth, and to be commenced of the diameter of 23 feet. It is to be laid solidly to the height of two feet. From thence to the height of six inches above the earth, or to the bottom of the wooden work, the foundation wall is to be eight feet high, and four feet and one half thick.

The Octagonal Pyramid is to be well framed, and of stout Pine timber. It is to be twenty-two feet in diameter at the base thereof, where it will rest on the top of the stone foundation, to which it is to be well secured by sixteen stout iron straps built therein, and otherwise.

The height of the wooden building from the top of the stone work (six inches above the surface of the earth) is to be fifty-four feet and one half to the top of the wooden work, under the floor of the lantern, where the diameter is to be twelve feet. The foundation is to be capt with sawed stone at least eight inches wide, and sloped at top to turn off the water.

The frame of the Pyramid is to be covered with boards of one inch and one half in thickness, over which is to be laid a good and complete covering of shingles, and it is to be well painted with three coats.

The Beacon-House is to have two windows in the East, and three windows in the West. The sashes are to be hung with hinges, and each sash is to have eight panes of glass, of eight by ten inches.

On the top of the wooden work of the pyramid is to be a strong framed tire of joist, bedded therein, planked over with oak plank extending one foot beyond the sides of the pyramid, thereby forming an eave, which is to be finished by a cornice, the whole having a descent from the center, sufficient to throw off the water, and to be covered with copper.

A complete and sufficient iron Lantern in the octagonal form is to rest thereon; the eight corner pieces or stanchions of which are to be well secured to the upright timbers of the pyramid, or to the tire of joists, or both. These stanchions are to be stout in the lower eight feet, and sufficiently strong above.

The Lantern is to be six feet high, from the floor to the bottom of the dome or roof, and to have a dome or roof of three feet in height. The whole space between the posts to be occupied by the sashes, which are to be moulded on the inside and struck solid. The sashes are to be furnished with large panes of glass; a part of the sash on the South-West side is to be hung with hinges for a door to go out on the platform. The iron rafters of the lantern are to be framed into an iron hoop, over which is to be a copper funnel;—through which the smoake may pass into a large copper ventilator in the form of a man's head; capable of containing thirty gallons. This head to be turned by a large vane, so that the whole for venting the smoak may be always to leeward.

Eight dormant ventilators are to be fixed in the roof, a large curved air-pipe is to be passed through the floor.

There are to be 5 pair of stairs to ascend to the lantern, the entrance to which is to be by a trap door covered with copper.

The buildings to be furnished with two complete electrical conductors or rods with points. The floors are to be laid with plank. The entrance into the light-house is to be well secured by a strong door hung upon hinges with a strong lock and latch complete.

Also a FRAME DWELLING HOUSE of one story, to be twenty-eight feet in front and fifteen feet deep with a cellar under it, if it should be found practicable to make one. The cellar walls are to be fourteen inches thick, and seven feet high. The story of the house to be seven feet and one half in the clear, the roof to have a rectangular pitch. The floors to be laid in whole lengths, nailed through.

The house is to be composed of two rooms of about thirteen feet and one half by fourteen feet and one half on the lower floor. The stack of chimnies is to be between the two sitting rooms and it is to have two plain fire places, one of them large for a Kitchen, to which is to be joined an oven. There is to be an outer door in front between the two rooms and in the rear, in the kitchen. There to be two windows in each of the rooms.

Each sash is to have twelve panes of glass eight by ten inches. Each window is to have a strong plain shutter, with fastnings and hinges. The doors are to be hung and furnished completely. The ceiling and inner side of the house are to be plastered with two coats. All the wood work outside is to be well painted, and the whole is to be finished in a plain and decent manner.

An OIL VAULT is to be built ten by twelve feet in the clear, arched over, and covered with earth or sand, over which a shed is to be built. It is to be furnished with three strong cedar cisterns with covers, each capable of containing two hundred Gallons.

The entrance to the vault is to be secured by a strong door. The builder is to procure and pay for all materials, labor, workmanship, provisions and other objects of cost charge or expence for a sum to be proposed and agreed upon, and to execute the before described work, and every part thereof in a good and workman like manner.

Convenient payments or advances, on security, will be made.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE-OFFICE, *April 24*, 1795.

PROPOSALS

Will be Received at the Office of the *Commissioner of the Revenue*, FOR BUILDING A

LIGHT-HOUSE,

On the Head Land of Cape Hatteras on the coast of North Carolina, of the following materials, dimensions, and description.

THE form is to be octagonal. The foundation is to be of stone, to be sunk thirteen feet below the bottom of the water table or the surface of the earth, and to be commenced of the diameter of twenty nine feet.—From such commencement to the height of four feet the foundation is to be laid solidly and from thence to the bottom of the water table, the foundation wall is to be nine feet high and nine feet thick.

The diameter of the base from the bottom of the water table to the top thereof (where the octagonal pyramid is to commence) is to be twenty-eight feet four inches and the wall is there to be seven feet thick. The wall of the octagonal pyramid is to be six feet thick at the base thereof, on the top of the water table.

The height of the building from the bottom of the water table, and from the surface of the earth, is to be ninety feet to the top of the stone work, under the floor of the lantern; where the diameter is to be fifteen and one half feet and the wall three feet.—The whole of the wall is to be built of stone.

The water table is to be capt with sawed stone, at least eight inches wide and sloped at the top to turn off the water. The outside of the walls is to be faced with hewn or hammer dressed stone, having four windows in the north-east and five windows in the south-west. The sashes are to be hung with hinges, and each sash is to have twelve panes of glass, eight by ten inches.

On the top of the stone work is to be a framed tier of joists, bedded therein, planked over with oak plank, extending two feet beyond the wall thereby forming an eave which is to be finished with a cornice, the whole having a descent from the centre sufficient to throw off the water, and to be covered with copper. A complete and sufficient iron lantern in the octagonal form is to rest thereon. The eight corner pieces or stanchions of which, are to be built in the wall to the depth of ten feet. These stanchions to be nearly three inches square in the lower ten feet, and 3-1-2 inches by 2-1-2 inches above. The lantern is to be ten feet and nine inches in diameter, it is also to be ten feet high from the floor to the bottom of the dome or roof and to have a dome or roof of five feet and nine inches in height. The whole space between the posts or upright pieces at the angles is to be occupied by the sashes, which are to be moulded on the inside and struck solid. Each sash is to have twenty eight panes of glass, fourteen by twelve inches. A part of the sash on the south-west side is to be hung with hinges for a convenient door to go out on the platform. The rafters of the lantern are to be framed into an iron hoop, over which is to be a copper funnel, through which the smoke may pass into a large copper ventilator in the form of a man's head, capable of containing one hundred gallons.

This head is to be turned by a large vane; so that the hole of venting the smoke, may be always to leeward. Eight dormant ventilators are to be fixed in the roof, a large curved air pipe is to be passed through the floor, and a close stove is to be provided and fixed in the lantern. There are to be eight pairs of stairs to ascend to the lantern, the entrance to which is to be by a trap door covered with copper. The building is to be furnished with two complete electrical conductors, or rods with points. The floors are to be laid with plank, of at least one inch and one half in thickness. The entrance to the light-house is to be well secured by a strong door hung upon hinges with a strong lock and latch complete.

Also a frame House to be thirty-four feet in front and fifteen feet deep with a cellar under it. The cellar walls to be eighteen inches thick and seven feet high.

The first story of the house is to be eight feet, and the second, seven feet and six inches high. The floors are to be laid in whole lengths, nailed through. The stack of chimnies is to be finished with two plain fire places on each floor, one of them large for a kitchen. Two windows below, and three above in front and rear, each sash to have eighteen panes of glass ten by twelve inches. The doors are to be hung and furnished completely.

The ceilings and sides of the house are to be plastered with two coats; all the wood work inside and out is to be well painted and the whole to be finished in a plain decent manner.

An oil vault to be built twenty by twelve feet in the clear; arched over and covered with earth or sand, over which a shed is to be built—It is to be furnished with nine strong cedar cisterns, with covers, each capable of containing two hundred gallons.

The entrance of the vault is to be secured by a strong door. A well is to be sunk at a convenient distance, and furnished with a curb, bucket and rope completely. The builder to find and pay for all the materials, labor, workmanship, provisions, and other objects of cost, charge or expence for a sum to be agreed upon and to execute the before described work and every part thereof in a good and workman like manner.

Convenient payments or advances, on security, will be made.

DISMAL SWAMP CANAL.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL Company are in immediate want of a number of

LABOURERS,

to whom the highest monthly wages will be given. All persons inclining to furnish hands, are requested make application to the President, Robert Andrews, Esq. in Williamsburg; one of the Directors in Norfolk; or to Mr. George Capron, at the Canal.

Published by Order of the President and Directors,
Teste, ROBERT BROUGH, Clerk.

May 19, 1795. (6w)

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly for the establishment of a Ferry a cross James River, to the land of Samuel H. Saunders, opposite the town of Jefferson, to the land of Thomas E. Randolph, Goochland.

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be exposed to sale, on the 29th july next, for ready money, on the premises,

A MOIETY of a Tract of LAND in the county of Goochland, on James River, known by the name of ELK ISLAND—also in further conformity to said decree, at the same time and place, and on the same terms, one half of a Tract of LAND lying in the county of Fluvanna.

COMMISSIONERS.

June 22, 1795.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the next General Assembly, for a Law to pass, to oblige the owners of mills on the Southanna River, to make openings or slopes, at the said mills, sufficient for the passage of fish.

Hanover, June 13, 1795.

ROBERT GAMBLE,

Has just received by the St. Tamany from Liverpool, and by other late arrivals, an extensive assortment of

GOODS,

WHICH will be disposed of on reasonable terms for Cash, Country Produce, or Public Securities, by the Piece or Package, at his Ware-House in this City—Also, by GAMBLE and TEMPLE, at their Store in Richmond, and by GAMBLE and GRATTAN, in Staunton:—Amongst which are the following articles,

VIZ:

IRISH Linens, white and brown.
German and British Oznaburgs.
Sacking, ticking, checks, stripes, calicoes and muslins.
Silks in Satins.
Florentines, mantuas, and lustrings.
Ribbands figured and all colours.
Nankeen, India, and striped.
Sewing silk, twist, thread, lace and edging.
Silk, cotton, and worsted stockings.
Gloves, shoes, slippers and sandals.
Handkerchiefs, in silk, cotton and linen.
Shawls and cravats.
Fustians, jeans, velverets, ribdalures, fatinett, lasting, corduroy, thicksett, moreens, Joan's-spinning and durants.
Hats, broad cloths, casimers, coatings, and blankets.
A large assortment of books.
Hair brooms and brushes.
Snuff, leather, and Spanish hides.
English and Dutch scythes.
Sickles and cutting-knives.
Copper in raised bottoms, and sheets for stills.
Salt in sacks.
Nails from 3d. to 20d.
Smiths' and hand bellows.
Frying pans and coffee mills.
Indigo and window glass.
China ware in bowls, cups and saucers.
Madeira, Teneriffe, Malaga, port, Lisbon, red, Catalonia, and Fayal, in pipes and quarter casks, and a few cases of genuine claret, } WINES
Jamaica and Grenada rum.
Molasses, loaf, and brown sugar.
Coffee, teas, chocolate and raisins.
Sweet oil in cases of three doz. each.
Mustard, madder, glue, red-wood, log-wood & brimstone.
Bar-iron, nail-rods, steel, and grind stones.
Paints and Putty.
Wool and cotton cards.
Buckskin breeches, and a variety of merchandize not enumerated.

ALSO,

Law's Church Music, and a constant supply of Flour, Butter, Whisky, and Venison Hams, from Augusta, &c.

WINDOW-GLASS of any dimensions, of best quality, furnished on the shortest notice, from the Glass Manufactory in Boston, by orders being left with the said GAMBLE.

Richmond, June 25, 1795.

THE PURCHASERS of the Lands, sold in the County of Hanover by the Trustees for the creditors of the late Gen. Nelson, are requested to attend in the City of Richmond, at the house of Capt. John Moss, on the 20th day of July next, for the purpose of receiving their deeds, and making the payments which shall then be due. And at the same time and place, the creditors are requested to meet either personally, or by their representatives properly authorized, to adjust their respective claims, receive their dividends, and give the stipulated acquittal to the heirs and devisees of the said Gen. Nelson, who have on their parts, fulfilled the compromise between them and the creditors.

ROBERT ANDREWS, }
RO: SAUNDERS, } Trustees.
DAVID JAMESON, }

JUNE 20, 1795. (6w)

NEW DRUG & MEDICINAL STORE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

H. J. CRAWFORD

IS now opening for sale, in the brick corner store, lately occupied by Messrs. Lenox and Davidson, four doors below the Eagle-Tavern, a very extensive assortment of the best Drugs and Medicines, Shop Furniture and Surgeons Instruments, Paints, Colors, &c. with the most approved Patent Medicines, which are just arrived in the Nelly and Kitty from London—He has also received a fresh supply for his wooden store, one door below Col. Gamble's, at both of which, Practitioners, Druggists, and Country store-keepers will be supplied with any of the above articles at a considerable allowance.

ALSO, A LARGE QUANTITY OF

RED BARK,

of a superior quality, will be sold low by the cwt.

Orders from any part of the country executed with punctuality and dispatch.

The above articles will be sold for cash, produce or public securities.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted, who will be initiated in the study of Medicine, with whom premiums will be expected.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership of JEDEDIAH LEEDS and JOHN MUMFORD, under the firm of *Leeds & Mumford*, was dissolved on the thirteenth instant:—All those indebted to them, will please make payment; and all who have any demands against them, will make application to either of the parties.

June 24, 1795. (6owks)

THOMAS GILLIAT,

Has just imported in the ship NELLY & KITTY, *from* LONDON, *a general assortment of*

GOODS,

Suitable for the Season:

He is also daily in expectation of receiving a further supply in addition to the above, by the ships Anne Catharine, from Liverpool, and the Atlantic, from London, all of which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms for Cash, Produce, or Public Securities.

It will be necessary to remind those, who are indebted for purchases now due, that they cannot be supplied with a further assortment of goods, unless their old balances are first discharged: Therefore, any application contrary to this, will not be complied with.

Richmond, June 19, 1795. (6w)

STRAYED from Manchester, on Thursday the 11th instant, a young bay HORSE, about 4 feet 9 inches high, branded thus R on the left hind thigh; his two hind hoofs are almost white, and above one of his fore knees there is a small white spot, which appears to have proceeded from a hurt. Any person delivering the said Horse to the subscriber in Manchester, or giving such notice whereby he may be found, shall be liberally rewarded, on application to

JAMES BRANDER.

Manchester, June 23, 1795.

PRINTED BY AUG: DAVIS,
PRINTER FOR THE PUBLIC.

POSTSCRIPT to the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, &c.

RICHMOND: WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1795.

FOR THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, &c.

EXPECTATION has been for several months in a state of anxiety, respecting Mr Jay's treaty. The sages constitutionally empowered to deliberate on this momentous business at length convene in Philadelphia. No display of popular esteem, or appendage to veneration, are exhibited: When the negociation arrives at New-York, discharge of artillery announce the event; he is received with that warmth of applause, that splendor of arrangement, that reverence for greatness, man felted in a British city, when the anointed of the Lord, a gracious sovereign, condescends to bless the favored spot with his royal presence.

Mr. Jay has not been proclaimed a Messiah throughout the union. Those republican funding worthies, those flattering placemen, who display in capital cities, a high toned respect for every official character, have in vain endeavoured to appease the multitude in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

In the fourthern states Mr. Jay's fame has not experienced the sudden transition just alluded to. A trial ought to precede punishment. Suppose the people convened for that purpose, and clamour subsiding, an old planter rises up, his venerable appearance, his humility, his firmness, impress sentiments of respect, productive of a perfect calm—at that crisis he addresses a Convention.

FELLOW CITIZENS—Titles are unknown in the great charter of nature, which is the American Bill of Rights, on that basis stands our Constitution, which diffusing a spirit of rational equality, the superiority of virtue to vice, the pre-eminence of patriotism to selfishness, are the only sources of respectability. Such a nation must painfully behold her claim for redress, her real wrongs, suppliants to a royal clemency or benevolence. Mr. Jay's memorial to Lord Grenville sacrifices dignity to etiquette, and such a commencement of negociation, has been long promised the prognostic of a treaty, conceived in error, tainted by duplicity, imposed on by a superior policy. The treaty itself must repel or justify anticipation, it is now before the public, each article may be compared to a court in an indictment, and requiring particular investigation—The accusation against Mr Jay will not strictly imitate the above legal mode, but the great political points that ground each article, will be discussed in the same order they occur in the treaty. Twelve years have elapsed since a treaty ordained the restoration of the Western posts: But the courts of justice being shut in some states against British claims, the posts were retained. This objection has been for years superceded, the courts open, judgments obtained, executions levied, still British justice sleeps. The present treaty contracts to deliver up the keys of our internal wealth in June 1796—Can even credulity believe the Monarch sincere, if his policy in 1782, considered the posts so many hostages, will not the same theory indulge a further detention, till the United States perform their new contract of assumption, of debts lost to British subjects, by depriving them of coercion—June 1796 is approaching fast—America may then expect a renewal of forcible negociation—it has been asserted in the British House of Commons, that Great-Britain never intended to give up the posts, an equivalent to America appeared the desirable object—Procrastination is the essence of this scheme, should a general peace or fortunate events in war precede 1796, restoration may, will be put off with haughtiness, and even New-Yorkers admit their negociating Hector has met an Achilles. The next exhibition of Mr. Jay's superior talents, is displayed in the satisfaction he covenants to be given for British debts, and in the mode by which they are to be ascertained—The paper payments into the treasuries under state laws, joined to a liability for insolvencies, with both doubled by interest, must form a mass of specie, that can only be obtained by taxes, the lowest interest whereof will require a legion of taxes—Posterity will bear a less to fathom the Embassador's views. It may be conjectured that Buckskin generosity, was ambitious of exceeding British expectation, or that a delicate sense of honor justified the publick's paying the debts of individuals to foreigners—It may also be surmised that a young country, ought to be extremely polite, and that making a formal bargain with an antient nation, for removal of negroes, detention of territory, &c would be evidence, that America contemplated the possibility of a Monarch doing what was wrong. The mode of appointment and the powers of the commissioners, are strong confirmation of Mr Jay's urbanity. A lot gives a majority, so that justice on either side, residing in the hands of self interest will appear with additional lustre, despising the efforts, of even gold to obtain a decisive vote. To consider human nature perfect as she ought to be, is characteristic of a good mind, therefore it is cruel to awaken Mr. Jay, from his dream of British virtues, and to remind him that Sir Robert Walpole's maxims "every man may be corrupted" is the beginning and the end of each ministerial career. This degrading truth humbles reflection, and a prospect opens still nearer gloomin.s, when we consider the commissioners, like treaties are paramount to law, have only to dread those qualms of conscience that precede romance—When the anointed confederates were in full march to Paris and proclaimed the rapid progress of a brilliant success, machiavelian policy suggested the idea of seizing provisions even in neutral bottoms, to promote the royal scheme of starving France—At this crisis a national benevolence, on the spirit of commercial enterprize, protected by neutrality, induced American merchants to load their vessels with wheat and flour. A great majority of those vessels had scarcely cleared the land, when they are seized by British cruizers, under principles grounded in rapine or that seek for justification in Mr. Pitt's political refinements. America has been thus plundered, France has found means to exist, and Frenchmen animated by a heroism, that obscures antient history or traditions, have compelled the despotic powers to abdicate the idea of conquest, to retreat with an humbled spirit, and leave republican banners waving triumphantly throughout the Netherlands, German and Spanish cities are surrendered to the arms of democracy—Great-Britain has retreated within her wooden walls. Victorious at sea the contemplates with a sullen anxiety the continuance of naval superiority. To this contemplation may be referred, her condescension in negociating, had Paris yielded—The benevolence of a British King, would not have stooped to conquer through a maze of words. A Grenville would coolly say, our courts have decreed agreeable to the laws of nations.

Those laws in the dictionary of modern refinement, are conceived regulations of expediency, depending on power, and which like the gordian knot, yield to the sword alone.

American claims for spoliation, are expressly subject to this code, when the claims of British subjects are to be ascertained before a tribunal pointedly authorised to determine by those simple ideas of right and wrong that govern a good conscience.

What train of reasoning induced the acknowledged abilities of Mr Jay, to make a distinction so apparently inimical to the United States—Reflection must pause on this awful fact—It may be averred, political necessity justified a British proclamation, the same necessity has strongly operated on American assemblies. Can even the intuitive perceptions of Mr. Jay testify a discrimination. The sacred gospels declare the justest man falls seven times a day, such being mortal man with respect to moral rectitude, has he a better claim to sagacity.

Each individual may approach a good fame, but rarely possesses that compound of vice and virtue essential to a statesman. Mr. Jay's productions in the first American Congress breathed the purest spirit of liberty, enforced by pathetic eloquence. Is it possible to suppose in 1794 the same man could conceive the interest of America required a relinquishment of her trade, with the French, Spanish, Dutch, and Danish islands, to obtain the privilege of trading to the British West Indies in vessels of seventy tons burthen, though benevolence may sigh, and patriotism tremble. Mr Jay has made the above contract for his country—he must excuse the dulness of a mental eye, which ungifted with the powers of divination, cannot behold the benefit America will derive from such an extraordinary concession, the northern merchant, the southern planter, coalesce in declaring this article as insulting to the dignity of America, as it is injurious to her welfare. The puny benefit of obtaining sugar, coffee, and molasses, rather cheaper than we can at this moment, is to be purchased at a price one hundred times its value, being no less than actual abdication of West-India commerce, for that trade which is confined to a home consumption, must in a few years become insignificant. In the course of events our markets would be over stocked with West-India produce. The only relief commerce could then obtain would arise from exportation. Give up that resource and our West-India trade, may be assimilated to a hectic constitution. A general relaxation pervades the system—The vital functions feebly and slowly performed, soon cease for ever, without a struggle or a groan—The soil, the climate, the situation of the West Indies, constitute a dependance on the United States. Canada and Nova-Scotia cannot on any terms supply the British West-Indies, scarce a month elapses, but necessity opens their ports to the Americans. The French and Spanish islands, are seldom shut, a continual exchange exists with them, a temporary one with the British:—In war which unfortunately occupies half of any age, we may refer to the belligerent powers, unable to send West-India produce in their own vessels, submit to have it carried in American ships to our markets, and thence frequently to their own. This day in defiance of restraint, of even rapine and plunder, our vessels are employed, commerce increasing, fortunes rapidly making, by the West-India trade to America—and the exportation of West-India produce to any part of the world presenting a good market. The day Mr Jay's treaty is ratified, America relinquishes for ever the above benefit, and several others the chief advantage arising from neutrality—Perhaps Mr Pitt contemplated this object, one so truly interesting to Great-Britain——: "Greatest, wisest ——— of mankind," what was the object of thy reflection——

I shall stop a further examination of the treaty, let any citizen answer or confute what has been alledged about the first twelve articles or even palliate the application, and every liberal mind must rejoice—But should the voice of an injured people forcibly express just sentiments of indignation, sophism, aided by a beautiful arrangement of words, may argue plausibly, but cannot change the style of Mr. Jay's immortality.———

O WASHINGTON, the name of Great appertains to him who has done great services to his country—Thou art the man—But remember, a continuation of exertion, can alone, make manifest a continuation of patriotism—Multitudes already arraign some appointments of men, whose opinions are said like the eruptions of a putrid ulcer to spread corruption around—Illustrious citizen whose character adds dignity to the first magistrate of a great people—The present nor a future age cannot expect infallibility in a human being——At this moment, the public feel those complicated sensations, that invade a lonely traveller, when in the silence and darkness of night, a sudden flash of lightning, exhibits to his view objects exciting hope and fear.—With similar feelings the people of the United States look up to their President. Mr. Jay's treaty is the source of this anxiety, let it receive the seal of confirmation—and the first age of United North America, will exhibit to succeeding generations, the human character ascending above a sublunary grade, and then rapidly declining into original dust.

CATHMOR.

Blue-Ridge July 20, 1795.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.

By a gentleman who left New-York on Sunday evening, we have received the following account of the TOWN-MEETING.

AS it will be no doubt interesting, not only to the citizens of this state at large, but to the citizens of other states, to have an accurate idea of the circumstances which preceded and attended the meeting of Saturday last at the City Hall, the following statement is offered as one which may be depended upon:

The intelligence of the Town-Meeting at Boston, which had entered into certain resolutions, disapproving of the treaty lately negociated with Great-Britain had no sooner reached this city, than a Buz began to prevail that a similar meeting would speedily be had here. It was observed very soon after, that particular characters were very active in going about the city to inculcate the necessity of such a meeting.

On Thursday evening, there appeared in several of the papers an anonymous invitation to the citizens to meet at the City Hall on Saturday at XII o'clock, for the purpose of uniting their common efforts with their fellow-citizens of Boston, who, at two general town-meetings, unanimously adopted resolutions expressive of their detestation of the treaty made with Great-Britain.

On Friday a hand-bill was circulated, which contained these sentiments—That the treaty surrenders rights and privileges ruinous to our commerce; that it yields advantages which we ought never to part with but with our lives; that it makes sacrifices for which we have no equivalent: In short, that it settles principles dangerous to the liberties and happiness of the people, and destructive of our freedom and independence; and urged the citizens to attend the meeting, to express their detestation of the treaty.

On the evening of the same day, a number of merchants met at the Tontine Coffee-House, and agreed upon an address to the citizens, which was signed by their chairman, James Watson, and published the next morning.

This address recites the expressions above quoted from the hand-bill—appears calmly to the judgment of the citizens, whether such a picture of the treaty can be true—expresses this among other sentiments, that they, the merchants, then convened, had not yet been able to discover in the treaty, "those hideous features which are alledged to exist," and exhorts to calm discussion and deliberation, and to a general attendance of the citizens, that the true sense of the city might appear.

At the time and place appointed, a very numerous body of citizens assembled, among these the principle part of the merchants, and many very respectable citizens of all descriptions.

A proposition was made for appointing a chairman—Col. Wm. Smith and Commodore Nicholson, were named—the first was appointed, and took the chair.

A proposition was then made for adjourning to some place more convenient for a fair and full discussion of the treaty! This was opposed on the following grounds: "That the treaty had been for some time in the hands of the citizens; that it was presumable each citizen had come there prepared to give his vote upon it; that if the opinions of the citizens were to answer any purpose it must be speedily given; since it was probable a decision by the President of the United States would not be delayed; and that a discussion to be satisfactory and effectual, would require more time than the attending citizens could spare, and would tend to frustrate the objects of the meeting."

There were many voices for and against the proposal; but a part of the meeting was so clamorous, that no reply could be made to the objections to it—and no decision could be obtained.

While this question was agitated, a proposal was made, 'that those who disapproved the treaty should draw off to the right—those who approved of it, to the left. A considerable part of the meeting drew off to the right, but the greater part remained where they at first stood.

This attempt also proved abortive, and decided nothing.

A citizen present, however, without recurrence to the chairman, proceeded to name rapidly, fifteen persons, as a committee—There were a number of voices in favor of each—but this whole affair of the committee was conducted in such a manner, that it is impossible to consider it as the act of the meeting.

The meeting became every moment more and more tumultuous and noisy. After the above transactions a motion for an adjournment was made and agreed to. Previous to this "the Friends of Fair Discussion" as they were denominated, were invited to withdraw, and many withdrew accordingly, and were withdrawing when the motion for adjournment terminated the meeting.

The person who took a lead in the business of the meeting on the side of those who advocated an immediate condemnation of the treaty were Mr. Brockholst Livingston, Mr Peter Livingston, and Mr. Maturin Livingston; on the other side appeared Mr. Hamilton; and it understood that Mr. King, and other gentlemen stood ready to co-operate in a discussion if it could have been brought about.

In the course of the affair three stones were thrown at Mr. Hamilton, the second of which glanced his forehead, but without material injury, one of the others struck another gentleman standing by him.

From the beginning ſtandards were diſplayed bearing the colours of the United States and France!

About this time, a part of thoſe who had drawn off to the right, went round by another ſtreet (down Broad Way) to the battery, bearing a ſtandard, with the American and French colours, burnt the Treaty there, and making a circuit, returned with an augmentation of numbers.

While this was doing, according to every appearance, without the knowledge of the great body of the citizens who continued their poſition before the City Hall the following matters were going on, viz.

A reſolution was propoſed, which being handed to the Chairman, was read by him in the following words:—

"Reſolved, That it does not appear neceſſary to this meeting to expreſs any opinion on the Treaty lately negociated between the United States and Great-Britain, inaſmuch as they have full confidence in the wiſdom and virtue of the Preſident of the U. States to whom, in conjunction with the Senate, the deciſion of the queſtion conſtitutionally belongs."

A queſtion was then taken upon it, by the Chairman. The voices for and againſt it were numerous and loud. The parties were deſired to ſignify their aſſent, by raiſing their hands. Many hands were raiſed for and againſt it; but the noiſe and confuſion were ſo great, that it was difficult, if not impracticable, to ſay with certainty where the majority lay: Both ſides claim it with equal poſitiveneſs.

Immediately after the queſtion on this reſolution, a propoſition was made for appointing a committee to report, on Monday next, upon the Treaty, There is good cauſe to believe that this propoſition was not generally heard by the meeting, and it is not aſcertained that any queſtion was taken upon it.

The following is a ſtatement of the day by the Chairman.

To the Citizens of New-York.

The inhabitants of this city having been called together, this day, to decide on the ſubject of the Treaty lately negociated between the United States of America and Great-Britain; It may be conſidered incumbent upon me, being noticed by the voice of my fellow citizens to preſide at their meeting, to ſtate to them, with impartiality the buſineſs of the day.

The firſt propoſition had in view the adjournment to ſome place where a full and fair diſcuſſion of the Treaty might be had; which was oppoſed on the ground, that the Treaty had been for ſome time in the hands of the citizens; that it was preſumable each citizen had come there prepared to give his vote upon it; that if the opinions of the citizens were to anſwer any purpoſe it muſt be ſpeedily given; ſince it was probable a deciſion by the Preſident of the United States would not be delayed; and that a diſcuſſion, to be ſatisfactory and effectual, would require more time than the attending citizens could ſpare and would tend to fruſtrate the objects of the meeting.

The propoſition was advocated and oppoſed (but no diſcuſſion had) and a reſolution was then offered in the following words "Reſolved, that it does not appear to this meeting neceſſary to expreſs any opinion on the Treaty negociated between the United States and Great-Britain, inaſmuch as they have full confidence in the wiſdom and virtue of the Preſident of the United States to whom, in conjunction with the Senate the deciſion of the queſtion conſtitutionally belongs."

This reſolution being handed to the chair, was read though not without interruption, and the queſtion was put upon it. There were many who advocated and many who oppoſed it; but there was ſo much diſorder that it was difficult to pronounce with certainty where the majority lay.

A propoſition in the courſe of the meeting was made, that a committee ſhould be appointed to report a ſet of reſolutions to be ſubmitted on Monday next, at 12 o'clock at the ſame place, expreſſive of the opinions of the citizens on the ſubject of their meeting.

A member (not thro' the medium of the Chair) then named fifteen citizens as a committee to whom the ſubject ſhould be referred, and who ſhould be required to report at the time and place above mentioned. The perſons named were Mr. B. Livingſton, Mr. I. Clafon, Col. H. Rutchers, Mr. F. Nixon, Mr. A. Varick, Mr. I. R. Livingſton, Mr. Jno. Broome, Mr. Simpſon, Mr. Eſſing, Mr. Denning, Mr. Oſgood, Mr. Gelſton, Mr. W. W. Gilbert, Mr. Brower and Mr. Gurdon Munford. For each of theſe gentlemen there were many voices but the noiſe was ſo conſiderable, that it is hard to pronounce with certainty, whether this proceeding was clearly underſtood by the meeting at large.

A motion for an adjournment, to meet at the ſame place on Monday next at 12 o'clock was then made; and an adjournment, thereon, took place.

W. S. Smith, Chairman.

New-York, July 18. 1795.

NEW-YORK, JULY 20.

THE MEETING.

Laſt Thurſday evening and Friday morning notices appeared in all the public papers, requiring a meeting of the citizens at twelve o'clock on Saturday, for the purpoſe of joining with our fellow-citizens of Boſton, who laſt Monday unanimouſly adopted reſolutions expreſſive of their deteſtation of the *treaty* with Great-Britain—a hand bill was alſo circulated to the ſame effect, enjoining them to come forward like freemen, and declare the treaty a diſgraceful one, ruinous to our commerce, &c.

On Friday evening there was a ſmall meeting of the merchants at the Tontine Hall, with Mr. *Hamilton*, and Mr. *Rufus King* at their head, who harangued them. Mr. *James Watſon* in the chair: a plan of *oppoſition* was there devited, and, on Saturday morning, an addreſs appeared in the papers, and the city was filled with hand-bills of the ſame compoſition, ſigned by the Chairman. This addreſs condemned the mode, declared the treaty not *quite* ſo bad as was ſuppoſed, challenged diſcuſſion, and preſſed a full attendance upon the principles of oppoſition.

In conſequence of theſe various notices, a very numerous body of citizens collected at 12 o'clock on Saturday, at the Federal Hall.

At the moment the clock ſtruck *twelve*, Mr. *Hamilton*, who was mounted upon a ſtoop in Broad ſtreet, ſupported by Mr. *King*, Mr. Hoffman, Mr. Harriſon, &c. attempted to harrangue the people. He had proceeded no farther than an expreſſion of his ignorance *who called the meeting*, before he was interrupted by the call, "Let us have a Chairman;" on which *Col. William S. Smith* was nominated, appointed and took his ſtand upon the balcony of the Federal Hall.

Mr. Peter R. Livingſton then attempted to addreſs the chair, but was interrupted by Mr. Hamilton; on which a queſtion of order took place, whether Mr. H. or Mr. L. ſhould ſpeak firſt, which was put by the Chairman, and carried, by a large majority, in favor of Mr. L. Mr. Livingſton then attempted to ſtate the buſineſs of the meeting, as expreſſed in the Bills; but the confuſion was ſo great, that he could not be heard—and finding that there was an intention, by the oppoſite party to defeat the object of the meeting and prevent the queſtions being taken on the treaty, he moved. "*That thoſe who diſapproved of the treaty ſhould go to the right, and thoſe who approved of it to the left*; which motion was but partly carried into effect; a large body marched up to the church, a large body ſtill remained on the ground, and none, upon the queſtion being reverſed, moved to the left.

In the mean time Mr. Hamilton, *probably* ſuppoſing that the enemies to the treaty had *all* moved off, re-commenced his harangue upon the treaty, urging the neceſſity of a *full diſcuſſion* before the citizens could form their opinion; very few ſentences however, could be heard on account of hiſſings, caughing, and hootings, which entirely prevented his proceeding—his propoſition of diſcuſſion was, however, oppoſed by Mr. Brockholſt Livingſton, who obſerved, as nearly as we can recollect, that as the treaty had been publiſhed for two weeks, and were in the hands of every one, he preſumed the aſſembly had already made up their minds upon it—that, that place was very improper for diſcuſſion as the ſpeakers could not be heard, and that it was impoſſible to find a building large enough to contain ſo great a number of people. He further ſaid, that the object of the meeting, which was to expreſs their opinion, the treaty might be defeated by procraſtination, as the next moment accounts might arrive of its ratification. Mr Livingſton concluded by ſaying that although the place was highly improper for diſcuſſion, yet if any perſons preſent had not formed their opinion of the treaty, and would retire to a church, a gentleman would appear to diſcuſs it, article by article, in oppoſition to Mr. Hamilton.

Finding it impoſſible to effect a diviſion, thoſe who had drawn off now returned; but finding a great tumult, about 500 of them drew off again, proceeded to the battery formed a circle and there BURNT *the treaty*, oppoſite the government houſe.

During this interval, Mr. Hamilton introduced a reſolution ſaid to be opened by Mr. King, and tranſmitted it to the chairman, who attempted to read it, and, behold, a momentary ſilence took place—but when the citizens found that the reſolution *declared it to be unneceſſary to give an opinion on the treaty*, they roared, as with one voice, *we'll hear no more of it; tear it up*, &c.

The queſtion was then moved and carried, for the appointment of a committee of 15, to draft RESOLUTIONS, "*expreſſive of their diſapprobation of the treaty*," and the following gentlemen were appointed a COMMITTEE.

J. R. Livingſton, John Broome, Henry Rutgers, David Gelſton, Brockholſt Livingſton, Theophilus Gower, Solomon Simpſon, Abraham Varick, Samuel Oſgood, Iſaac Clafon, Elias Nixon, William Denning, William W. Gilbert, Peter Eſſing, Gurdon Munford.

Mr. Hamilton, before the appointment of the committee, finding the queſtion on his reſolution, could not obtain in the *great body*, put the queſtion *(himſelf)* to thoſe around him, ſome of whom cried *aye*, after which he called to the *friends of order* to follow him, and they moved off the ground, but the number followed was ſmall.

FOR SALE,

TWO Tenements on the Main Street of this City, in very eligible ſtands for buſineſs.—Alſo ſeveral likely negro Boys and Girls.

For particulars enquire of the PRINTER.

Richmond, July 27th, 1795.

THE New-Kent JOCKY-CLUB RACES, will commence the Fourth Thurſday in October next, FREE for any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, FIFTY GUINEAS the firſt day.

By Order of the Club.

RICHMOND, JULY 29.

DIED, on Monday the 20th inſtant, at the ſeat of SAMPSON MATHEWS, Eſq. in the County of Auguſta, on his return from the Sweet Springs, whither he had been for the recovery of his health, Mr. CHARLES HAY, of this City.

He was a man of unblemiſhed reputation, and integrity, and equally reſpected in every walk of life. He poſſeſſed a clear and ſolid underſtanding, and followed the profeſſion of the law, to which he was an honor. In the year 1790, he was appointed Clerk of the Houſe of Delegates, and by unremitting attention to buſineſs, acquired a handſome property, out of which he brought up and genteely educated the younger branches of his family, the care of whom at a very early period indeed, devolved upon him.—Theſe he has left to lament their loſs; but when the keen ſenſibility of the paſſions ſhall ſubſide, they will have for conſolation, that their relation lived reſpected, and died regretted by all who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance.

Court of the United States, Diſtrict of Virginia, June the 18th, 1795.

JOHN BRENT, and COMPANY, Libellants.

AGAINST

The ſloop BRILLIANT, her rigging, tackle, apparel and furniture, and BENJAMIN CONTON, maſter and commander. Reſpondant.

In Admiralty.

THE citation in this cauſe having been returned and executed on the veſſel, and the ſaid Benjamin Conton, maſter and commander, and no perſon appearing to interpoſe a claim for the ſame, and the libel ſtating "That Thomas A. Richardſon, on the fourteenth day of July, in the year 1792, and long before, being maſter and commander of the ſaid ſloop Brilliant, bound in a voyage from Cape Francois to Norfolk, and being diſtreſs, and under a neceſſity of borrowing the ſum of one hundred and thirty-ſix pounds nineteen ſhillings and two-pence, to enable him to fit the ſaid ſloop, and to furniſh her with proviſions in order to put to ſea again on her return voyage, or on her voyage to ſome other port, the owners of the ſaid ſloop not being reſident in Norfolk, but in diſtant parts, did apply to the Libellants for the loan of the ſaid ſum of one hundred and thirty ſix pounds nineteen ſhillings and two-pence, offering to ſecure the ſame upon the bottom of the ſaid ſloop, her freight, tackle, and apparel—That the Libellants did actually lend and advance to the ſaid Thomas A. Richardſon, the ſaid ſum of one hundred and thirty-ſix pounds nineteen ſhillings and two-pence, for the purpoſe of fitting the ſaid ſloop and furniſhing her with proviſions for her intended voyage, and that the ſaid Thomas A Richardſon, in conſequence thereof, and to ſecure to the Libellants the repayment of the ſaid ſum of money, did on the ſaid fourteenth day of July, in the year 1792, execute a bond whereby the ſaid Thomas A Richardſon, maſter as aforeſaid, for himſelf, his executors and adminiſtrators, and alſo for the owners of the ſaid ſloop Brilliant, did covenant and grant to and with the Libellants, that in conſideration of the ſaid ſum of one hundred and thirty ſix pounds nineteen ſhillings and two-pence, to him in hand paid, he the ſaid Thomas A. Richardſon, did bind himſelf, his heirs, executors, and adminiſtrators, his goods and chattels, and particularly the ſaid ſloop Brilliant, with the freight, tackle, and apparel of the ſame, to pay unto the Libellants, their executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns, the ſaid ſum of one hundred and thirty-ſix pounds nineteen ſhillings and two pence, on or before the fourteenth day of September 1792. And further that the ſaid Thomas A. Richardſon did covenant and agree to and with the Libellants, that the ſaid ſloop Brilliant ſhould always be liable and chargeable for the payment of the ſaid ſum of one hundred and thirty-ſix pounds nineteen ſhillings and two-pence, according to the intent and meaning of the ſaid bond, as in and by the ſaid bond ſigned and ſealed by the ſaid Thomas A. Richardſon, and to the ſaid libel annexed as part thereof, will more fully appear, and to which the Libellants refer." The ſaid libel alſo ſtates, "That the ſaid ſloop Brilliant performed her intended voyage as aforeſaid, and hath returned to this diſtrict. That ſince the execution of the ſaid bond, the ſaid Benjamin Conton, hath been by the owners of the ſaid ſloop appointed, and hath taken and at preſent doth actually exerciſe the command of the ſaid ſloop, and is maſter of the ſame, under the appointment of the owners thereof. That the Libellants are informed and believe that the ſaid Benjamin Conton is about to depart with the ſaid ſloop Brilliant from this diſtrict, and to carry her to diſtant parts againſt the will of the Libellants, and there to ſell and diſpoſe of the ſaid ſloop, and thereby to deprive the Libellants from their ſecurity aforeſaid." The ſaid libel further ſtates, "That £. part of the ſaid ſum of one hundred and thirty-ſix pounds nineteen ſhillings and two-pence, hath been paid to the Libellants, and that the balance of the ſaid ſum ſtill remains due and unpaid That by the marine laws and uſages of nations, the Libellants are intitled to ſecurity for the forthcoming of the ſaid veſſel to anſwer the demand of the Libellants before ſhe be permitted to ſail for foreign parts." Whereupon, on the motion of the attorney for the Libellants, it is decreed and ordered, that at the next ſtated court for the United States, for the Virginia diſtrict to be holden at the city of Williamſburg on the third Tueſday in September next, the ſaid veſſel will be conſidered as being liable to pay whatever balance may appear to be due of the ſaid one hundred and thirty-ſix pounds nineteen ſhillings and two-pence, unleſs a claim be then interpoſed for her and cauſe be ſhown againſt it. And that a copy of this order be publiſhed in one of the gazettes of the city of Richmond, and poſted up at the front door of the capitol in the ſaid city, more than fourteen days before the meeting of the ſaid court.

(A Copy)

Teſte,

WILLIAM MARSHALL, Clk.